

BRITAIN ANXIOUS  
OVER FRENCH PACT  
WITH KEMALISTS

Turkish Press Admits That Many  
Greeks Have Been Executed  
and It Is Learned 950 Greeks  
and Armenians Have Perished

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The gravity of the situation produced by the signing of the Franco-Turkish treaty has been increased by the steps that the French are taking to execute its terms. The British Foreign Office has not yet issued the text of the treaty, covering the letter of the contents of the French note, although the treaty itself was published in the Paris press and The Manchester Guardian last week. So far no reply has been received here from Aristide Briand's government to Lord Curzon's "aide memoire" on the subject of his conversation with the French Ambassador here regarding British objections to the French pact with Ankara.

Owing to the increased seriousness of the situation, and the obviously inspired statements which were appearing in the French press, the British Government issued a public statement through the Paris Embassy with regard to what has passed between Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay. The inspired communications appearing in Paris were considered not only misleading, but to be a contradiction of the actual facts.

One of these contemporaries—which reflects French official opinion—stated that, in view of the fact that the British Government found nothing to object to in Mr. Briand's London agreement with Bekir Samy Bey, there should be nothing in the present pact to which exception could be taken. Government officials here, however, point out that as to British acquiescence in Bekir Samy Bey's agreement, this agreement was vigorously opposed at the time it was negotiated.

## British Action Justified

Lord Hardinge, the British Ambassador in Paris, was instructed on two separate occasions to remonstrate with the French Government and finally Lord Curzon denounced the agreement in a note from the Foreign Office. It was only owing to Kemalists at Ankara, eventually turning down both Bekir Samy and his proposed contract with the French that further representations were not made. Furthermore the matter that is causing additional perturbation in British official circles in the growing conviction that the whole of the pact between the French and Kemalists has not been disclosed.

The vigorous action of the British Government, notwithstanding the surprise expressed in French semi-official circles, is considered to have been fully justified in view of the serious light that has now been thrown on the proceedings. Meantime the consternation of the inhabitants of Cilicia is growing acute owing to the impending withdrawal of the French troops.

## No Italian Agreement

According to recent information a wholesale exodus of Christians from this territory is being effected. The French are understood to have notified the inhabitants that those desiring to leave before the Kemalists take over control must do so within a period of 10 days, and an extra charge not exceeding 10 cents of a dollar for the conveyance of each parcel to the house of the consignee.

At the present moment the Italians appear to be much incensed by the French isolated action, and while not going so far as British opinion, they denounce the French action. In Paris itself also there are evidences that the first rejoicings over the signing of the agreement are now giving way to an

attitude more dubious. In fact it is a question whether the various concessions made by France do not go too far.

Christians Preparing to Leave  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ATHENS, Greece.—The newspapers learn that the expiration date for the evacuation of the French troops from the territory handed over to the Turks is fixed for November 20. In Mersina 6000 Greeks are waiting for the arrival of Greek ships so as to be able to get away. There are 30,000 others in other ports waiting to quit Cilicia. All the Christian populations of this province are disconsolate.

It is thought that an appeal will be made to Aristide Briand asking that the departure of the troops be postponed for some future date so as to permit the exodus of the women and children. The Greeks are hastily liquidating their business. The Hellenic Government proposes to send ships to gather the refugees. The same uneasiness is being felt for the Greek population on the shores of the Black Sea.

ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—The Greek Government has ordered three transports sent to Mersina to aid in the evacuation of Armenians from Cilicia. This is announced in a message from the Cabinet to the Armenian Archbishop of Smyrna who had appealed for relief.

The Armenians, the archbishop pointed out, were seeking safety in flight because of the imminent evacuation of Cilicia by French troops.

AMERICAN DOLLAR  
NEW POSTAL UNIT

Pan-American Congress at Sessions in Buenos Aires Outlines Basis of Union—Plan Awaits Approval of Nations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Whatever may be the practical results of the First Pan-American Postal Congress, which met here recently, the congress will endure in memory as an unmistakable expression of frank solidarity.

After two weeks of intense labor, the delegates of 19 American countries reached an agreement on the matters which they were convoked to discuss, and their decisions now await ratification by their respective governments. Having resolved to lay down the basis of a firm postal union, they spared no pains to attain that object. "Time will show whether such laudable aspirations can be realized without profound sacrifices, and meanwhile, until the new scheme has been duly tried and tested, it would be premature to advance any definite opinion on the subject.

The convention decided that the countries adhering to the union shall form a single postal territory, in which the liberty of postal rates and free conveyance of mail matter shall be guaranteed. An international office, established in Montevideo, will undertake the studies and work demanded by the community of interests.

## Dollar Displaces Franc

Instead of the gold franc, which was adopted by former conventions, the congress chose the dollar as the monetary unit. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Paraguay, and Uruguay declared themselves in favor of the gold franc as the monetary unit, the congress in this respect not expressing the unanimity which it displayed, except as regards Panama, over the question of free conveyance of mails. The nations mentioned did not see any reason why the clause relating to the monetary unit as laid down by the Universal Postal Convention of Madrid should be altered. They thought that the argument most urged—the need for the First Pan-American Congress to reject the European monetary systems—lacked solidity, since the style of coinage employed has no special significance, and it did not appear feasible to withdraw from the undertakings arising from the Universal Postal Union. If the seven nations which are disposed to keep to the gold franc do not ratify the agreement, this will fall through.

Owing to difficulties which cannot be dealt with at present, the agreement respecting postal orders merely bears out the stipulations subscribed to in that regard, in Madrid, at the end of last year.

## Reform in Parcel Rates

But where parcels are concerned a reform is to be introduced whose economic effects will be wide-reaching, as seen by the terms in which it is set forth, viz.: "The receiving offices shall be empowered to collect from the persons to whom the parcels are directed the corresponding import duties, a fixed duty not exceeding 10 cents of a dollar for the delivery of the parcel and custom-house formalities, a storage charge for such parcels as may not have been withdrawn from the customs within a period of 10 days, and an extra charge not exceeding 10 cents of a dollar for the conveyance of each parcel to the house of the consignee."

This parcel post clause has met with a great deal of opposition in some Argentine circles, as the Argentine Government now collects nearly \$2.50 gold in stamp taxes on all incoming parcel post packages, in addition to any customs duties to which the contents may be liable.

SENATOR DEFENDS  
PROHIBITION ACT

Wesley L. Jones Commends the  
Attitude of Foreign Visitors  
and Warns If Law Is Flouted  
Democracy Will Be Weakened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"If we cannot enforce a law which we ourselves enact, respect for our form of government will be weakened throughout the world," Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, warned in a Senate speech yesterday in calling on public opinion to give its utmost support to prohibition enforcement.

Senator Jones made a ringing defense of the anti-beer bill which comes to a vote in the Senate tomorrow and impressed upon the Senate the necessity for respecting the laws of the country.

Referring to the reports that Marshal Ferdinand Foch, Admiral Baron Tormasuro Kato and Gen. Armando Diaz had announced they would observe the prohibition law of the United States while in this country, Senator Jones said:

"There is a reason back of this patriotic attitude that does not appear on the surface.

"These great generals know that disrespect for international law is just as dangerous to world peace and prosperity as defiance of law is to a nation. If we cannot enforce a law which we ourselves enact, respect for our form of government will be weakened throughout the world."

## Rights Are Restricted

Senator Jones took issue with those Senators who are fighting the anti-beer bill on the ground that it denied the right of "personal liberty" under the Constitution. "In a republic," declared Mr. Jones, "our right to do as we please is restricted in very many different ways, and it is enough to say no man in a republic has any right to do what the duly constituted majority has declared shall not be done. "Prohibition is the law of the land and no citizen of the Republic, whether high or low, has a personal right or a personal liberty to do contrary to that law."

"This nation cannot afford to waver on this issue where we must choose between law and lawlessness."

Senator Jones declared that persons responsible for propaganda to the effect that the prohibition enforcement is a total failure "should be put into jail." "It would serve a good purpose if federal and state grand juries would subpoena authors of these lying stories and reports," he declared.

## Enforcement Pays for Self

"In spite of the organized effort to defy this law and the indifference of many citizens to its enforcement, the federal prohibition bureau is making headway in checking law violations," said Senator Jones. "It deserves the commendation of the friends of law and order."

Mr. Jones gave figures showing that the amount expended during the last fiscal year in enforcing prohibition totaled \$6,250,095. The amount of assessments involving civil penalties, special taxes, and so forth, was \$53,296,998, of which \$2,152,387 already has been collected. This does not include court fines nor over \$1,000,000 penalties from brewers. In addition, the appraised value of property seized was \$10,906,687.

The number of cases involving violation of the prohibition act pending at the end of the year, he declared, was 10,365. During the year 29,114 criminal cases involving violations of the act were commenced; 16,610 offenders pleaded guilty, 17,962 were convicted and 765 were acquitted.

Replying to contentions that organized labor is opposed to the anti-beer bill, Senator Jones said that the results of a recent poll of labor

leaders revealed that 845 out of 536 persons questioned replied that prohibition has been beneficial to the working man and his family.

He also read a letter from Eugene C. Brockmeyer, general attorney for the Association of Retail Druggists, stating that the organization at its recent convention was "opposed to selling beer as a medicine, even on prescriptions."

SERB ADVANCE IS  
CHALLENGE TO ITALY

Diplomatic Acquisition of Saseno  
Resented by Jugo-Slavia—  
Free Albania Advocated as  
Safety Measure by Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The advance of the Serbians in Albania is not primarily an effort of the Serbians to invade Albanian territory. It is a challenge to Italian imperialism in the Adriatic. The occupation of the Island of Saseno, opposite the port of Valona and the permission given to Italy by the conference of ambassadors at Paris to fortify the island, puts Italy into the possession of another Heligoland. With the Island of Saseno in her possession, and with Greece excluded from Northern Epirus, Italy makes of the Adriatic a veritable *el maré nostro*, excluding Tzecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Austria, Jugo-Slavia and Albania from access to the sea.

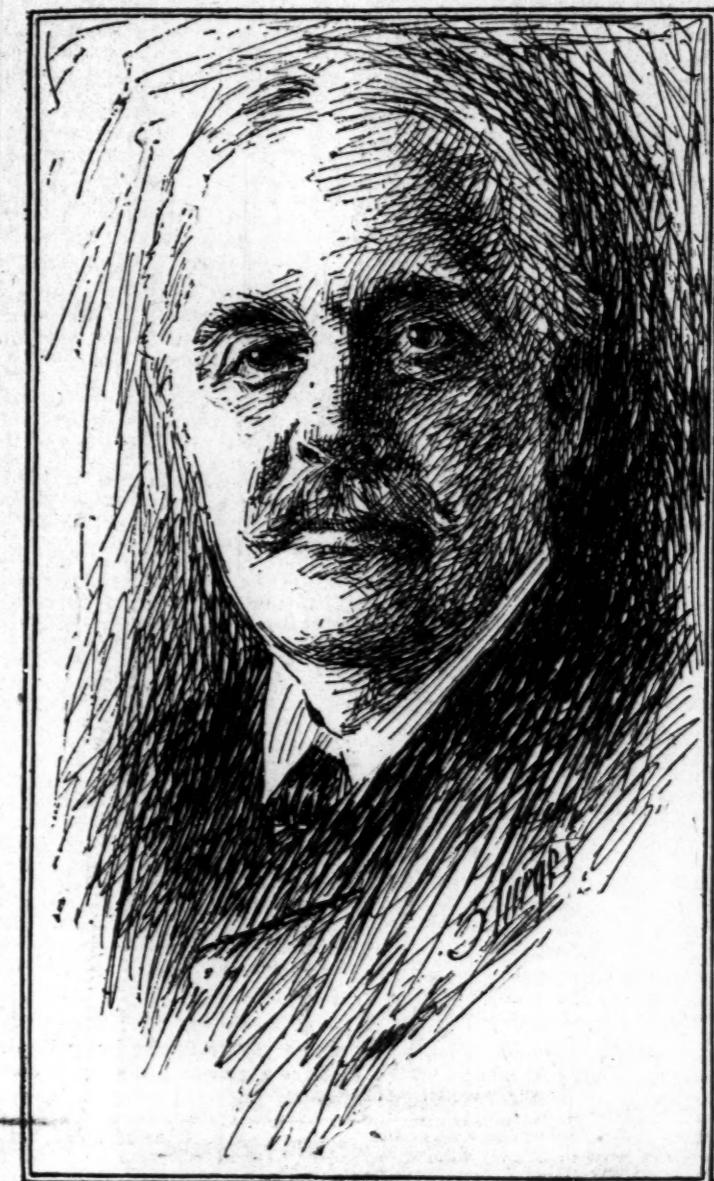
The news that the Serbian troops are heading for the port of San Giovanni di Medua is a direct challenge to the decision of the Council of Ambassadors at Paris on November 5, that the frontiers of Albania of 1913 were recognized, with minor changes. One of the minor changes to the Albanian frontiers of 1913 is the Island of Saseno to Italy. For Jugo-Slavia, as declared Mr. Jones, "our right to do as we please is restricted in very many different ways, and it is enough to say no man in a republic has any right to do what the duly constituted majority has declared shall not be done. "Prohibition is the law of the land and no citizen of the Republic, whether high or low, has a personal right or a personal liberty to do contrary to that law."

The powers cannot do more than send notes to Belgrade requesting the Serbians to withdraw their troops from Albanian territory. The Serbians will reply by requesting the powers to order Italy out of the Island of Saseno. Unless Italy respects what she terms the "integrity of Albanian territory" the Jugo-Slavs will take the necessary measures to protect themselves from Italian imperialism. As for the Greeks, they are forced to bow to the unjust decision of the Council of Ambassadors in respect to Epirus. Jugo-Slavia, however, is not like Greece, distracted by another war, and her entire attention is riveted upon the danger of her exclusion from an access to the sea, for which access she has been struggling for nearly 100 years.

Great Britain has formally recognized the Tirana Government as both the de facto and the de jure government of Albania, C. A. Chekrezi, Commissioner of Albania to the United States, was advised yesterday by the Premier of Albania. The British recognition is the first by any of the powers.

REDUCTION PLAN OF AMERICA  
ACCEPTED BY OTHER NATIONS

Arthur J. Balfour on Behalf of the British Representatives Agrees to  
Program of Naval Cuts Proposed by Mr. Hughes in Essentials,  
While Representatives of Japan and France Also Approve the  
Arrangement—Land Armament May Prove a Disturbing Issue



Arthur James Balfour  
Eminent statesman who is at present leading the British delegation at the Washington Conference

## SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"I am convinced that the Conference will be crowned with success."—Korekiyo Takahashi, Prime Minister of Japan.

"The great purpose of the present Conference is not to establish a force which no nation will dare to disobey, but to establish an understanding in which all nations will desire to concur."—Vice-President Coolidge.

"The United States is to be sincerely congratulated on its practical disarmament scheme."—William Morris Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia.

"A great victory has already been achieved in behalf of disarmament."—William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho.

## THE LORD PRESIDENT

Once upon a time I asked a famous English statesman where in the ranks of the great ministers of the past history would he place Mr. Balfour.

"Fama est obscurior annis," he answered, with a laugh. If I could make up my mind where to put Langton or Wolsey, Walpole or Chatham, I might know what to say about the Foreign Secretary. "Cautus enim metuit foveam lupus, and I have something of the fear of the wolf." But I will tell you this, I regard the presence of Mr. Balfour as invaluable to any cabinet. So long as he sits there the members are certain of having the other side of every question presented to them lucidly and temperately. They may not always appreciate it. Whittingham may on occasion prove too metaphysical for Cricketh. But it keeps Cricketh out of mischief all the same. There is a view of the Lord President more intimate than that of any gentleman who has passed a duster over his writing table, and less doctrinaire than that of those superior "pussans," as Mr. Yellowplush might have put it, who find themselves on familiar terms only with prophets, priests and kings. One day in Downing Street I confided the judgment to the Prime Minister.

"Well," he replied enigmatically, "if ever you want an ambassador to the Amalekites, choose Mr. Balfour." Different temperaments make good enough friends. Even in the days when they sat on opposite sides of that "substantial piece of furniture" to which Disraeli once, in his whimsical way, extended his gratitude for imposing itself between him and the indignant Mr. Gladstone, they bantered rather than bludgeoned one another. Not indeed, that it would be possible to think of Mr. Balfour with a bludgeon in his hand. On a dark

## Effort to End War

Success Hangs on Fate of Arms Ring  
and Japan's Response

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WASHINGTON, Tuesday Night.—What, of course, those who are trying to read the heart of the Conference are asking themselves, is two questions. First, will the international arms ring be really put out of commission, or will it merely be temporarily side-tracked and left to recover its influence later on; second, what is the exact significance of the Japanese general acceptance of the American proposal? On the answer to these two questions lies the ultimate success of the effort of the President to bring war to an end.

For whatever way it may be put, whether it is a question of limitation of arms or disarmament, ultimately the end of war is the aim in view. Mr. Hughes has stated it as an immediate effort to make offensive warfare impossible. But obviously if offensive warfare is made impossible there will be no necessity to provide a defense. This is why the question of putting the arms plants out of business is the key to the situation. So long as those plants exist and are operative, the incentive to war remains. Not only by reason of the fact that they exist for the purpose of war, but by reason of the fact that their entire interest is in the production of military engines which can be used only for war. The past has shown conclusively the power of these plants for organizing the military spirit. Yet the suppression of these factories is the very thing it is sought to protect behind the skirts of Mr. Hughes' limitation proposals.

In a way Mr. Hughes' proposals unintentionally tend to extend the lives of the existing firms, by reason of the fact that the ships which the powers are permitted to retain will expire in blocks. If this is adhered to it is maintained that the entire plants will have to be kept up at a colossal overhead loss to be made good by the governments ultimately demanding their services and it is as a consequence of this that the tendency to reduce these overhead charges by the use of the plants during the proposed holidays will always exist.

The British proposal to get rid of a large percentage of works would seem at first more economical and less open to objection, though whether this would prove so in actual practice is altogether another thing. The British proposal in effect is that the ships

Then, as the laughter died down, "Be sure to give an answer that will insure their never asking it again."

Yet without that Mr. Balfour is the most audacious of leaders on occasion. It is also in him to be the "canniest." The "whole-hoggers" could never succeed in winning from him a blessing of tariff reform any more than the "last-ditchers" could force him into compelling the creation of the new peers, and well it was for the party that in each case he was adamant. The wit who declared that he had inherited the Wellington point of view with his godfather's Christian name, never saw the bird-catchers of free trade spreading their nets, session after session, before the bird, nor the braves of Lord Willoughby de Broke dancing their war dances in the Commons. The one or the other might have won over "the Duke," for was he not an Irishman, but Mr. Balfour is a Scotsman, and a Southerner at that. Yet he remains the most interesting political figure in Europe, and one of the few great players of the game of politics who do not permit it to be understood that if there is anything they do not know they have still to hear about it. As you sit by him and talk, he permits you to feel that he has not cornered all knowledge. Not so is it with most ministers, and rarely with politicians, unless they are playing the role of Mr. Heep, and are "very humble."

The worst of these lights, semi-lights, and demi-semi-lights is that they have never been students of Aesop. Now Mr. Balfour has, and his interest extends consequently to all sorts and conditions of men. You hear it said that he is bored by politics. No man is bored by governing the British Empire: a great many are because nobody wants them to. Mr. Balfour enjoys life, and life to him is something far removed from mere physical beings. There never was anyone in this world less akin to the "jolly bank-holiday everyday young man." Life to Mr. Balfour is a metaphysical problem, a glorified x forever demanding solution, the opportunity to know. That is why he is so embarrassing to the gentlemen who do the biographies for the newspapers, and who cannot understand that x, to use the word they so honor, is just as intriguing in the Foreign Office as in the cathedral, in the laboratory as in the theater.

instead of becoming obsolete in blocks should become obsolete continuously, thus providing work for a smaller number of plants during the period of the holiday. The danger here is that the whole system of plants would be perpetuated during the holiday. Indeed, it is the preservation of the plants which is behind the proposal. Under Mr. Hughes' proposals there would always be a chance of the plants being permitted to become as obsolete as the ships owing to the failure to make use of them.

The fact is that as long as the armor barons exist, even with depleted resources, so long will the campaign for reduction of naval armaments continue, and the means for carrying on this campaign are at hand every twenty-four hours. The very powers who are now combining to enter into an agreement are not incapable of themselves being set by the ears, nor can the question of limitation of armaments be considered effective, until the position of land armaments has been attacked as drastically as that of those on sea.

None of this is in the least by way of belittling the greatness of Mr. Hughes' proposal or the opportunity he is offering to the world. It is merely by way of pointing out to those who, as he has pointed out, are expecting the millennium from his proposals. A magnificent beginning will have been made owing to the courage of the President and himself, but it must not be forgotten that it will only be a beginning.

### Nations Accept Plan

#### Complete Accord on Essentials of Reduction Program Expressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Complete accord on a program of drastic naval reduction to be based on the essential features of the plan submitted by the American delegation appeared measurably nearer when at the second plenary session of the Conference in Continental Hall yesterday morning the adherence of Great Britain and Japan was pledged by the spokesmen of these two major naval powers.

As soon as the formalities of the opening of the session were over, Arthur J. Balfour, the veteran British statesman, the ranking member of the British delegation, rose to answer the American proposal, and in a speech which will rank with the memorable utterance of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, at the opening session, informed the Conference and the world that Great Britain and the dominions beyond the seas are in full and hearty accord "in spirit and principle" with the program for limitation put forward by the American Government.

Japanese Delegate Follows  
Immediately on the heels of the Balfour declaration of accord and purpose on the part of the British Government, Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Japanese Minister of Marine and head of the Japanese delegation, rose to announce that his country "is ready to proceed with determination to a sweeping reduction in her naval armaments."

If Mr. Balfour left any doubt as to the extent to which Great Britain is in sympathy with the proposal put forward by the United States, such doubt was dispelled when at the conclusion of his address he read to the Conference a telegram which had just reached him from Mr. David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, conveying the "sincere congratulations" of the government to President Harding and Secretary Hughes for the statesmanlike character they gave the proceedings of the Conference.

The message from the British Government was received with prolonged applause by the audience that crowded the large auditorium of Continental Hall, as Mr. Balfour concluded his address.

Both Mr. Balfour and Admiral Kato made it clear that such modifications as their respective delegations are prepared to submit for the consideration of the technical experts do not touch the heart of the American proposal but relate almost entirely to details of application and not at all to the structure itself.

#### Points of Agreement

"That structure stands, as it seems to me, clear and firm," Mr. Balfour said, "and I cannot help thinking that in its broad outlines, whatever may happen in the course of the discussions during the next few weeks, that structure will remain as it was presented by its original architects for the admiration and for the use of mankind."

In comparison with the thoroughgoing character of the British declaration, the statement of Admiral Kato might fairly be said to allow for the Tokyo delegation a somewhat greater degree of reserved judgment.

"It will be universally admitted," said Baron Kato in this connection, "that a nation must be provided with such armaments as are essential to its security. This requirement must be fully weighed in the examination of the plan."

On behalf of the British delegation Mr. Balfour specified three points in the essentials of the American program on which Great Britain is in complete accord:

1. The proportion of disarmament laid down for the three fleets, indicating that Great Britain will not oppose the degree of capital ship scrapping proposed by the United States.

2. The taking of the battleship of the line as the aggressive unit of naval warfare and the basing of the auxiliary ships on the maximum of this unit retained by each of the three powers.

3. The ratio of the fleets that the program of the United States would leave after the limitation and reduction is completed.

#### Three Modifications Given

Modifications to the American program intimated and barely outlined

by Mr. Balfour relate to three subjects:

1. Great Britain believes that the proportion of submarines to the total tonnage proposed in the program, which is 30,000 tons, is far in excess of what is needed for defensive purposes.

2. Complete elimination of the offensive type of submerged craft, that is, the large ocean-going cruiser type of submarine which scoured the seas during the war with its 3,000-mile radius, and which can only be intended for offensive purposes. Mr. Balfour clearly indicated the desire of the British delegation to discuss the feasibility of limiting the tonnage of submarines, in the same way as the tonnage of battleships would be limited in the American program to 35,000 tons.

3. Without going into details Mr. Balfour barely referred to the question of replacement. The reference was to the scheme of year to year one ship replacement instead of periodic replacement in blocks which will be a subject of consideration of the naval experts of the Conference. The alternative to the 10-year proposal was fully outlined in dispatches to this paper on Monday night.

Mr. Balfour's speech was easily the outstanding feature of the session yesterday. To the immediate left of Secretary Hughes, he rose tall and venerable looking, as the formal opening procedure was over. He spoke from a few notes apparently thrown at random on a sheet of paper. There was nothing oratorical in his address to the assembled delegates. He spoke with easy grace and fluency. He might have been addressing a private gathering in a drawing room, as he launched into his main theme, with a eulogy of the manner in which Secretary Hughes had taken the Conference by storm at the opening session.

"You have added," he said, "a new anniversary which will henceforth be celebrated in connection with this movement toward reconstruction in the same spirit in which we welcomed the anniversary, celebrated only a few hours ago, of the date on which hostilities came to an end."

### Mr. Balfour's Speech

#### British Delegate Pays Glowing Tribute to American Plan

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The official text of Arthur J. Balfour's address at yesterday's session of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments follows:

Mr. Chairman, you have invited those who desire to continue the discussion which began on Saturday last. I think it would be very unfortunate if we were to allow the events of Saturday to pass without some further observation on the part of those to whom you, Mr. Chairman, addressed your speech and, if for any reason which I shall venture to explain in a moment, I am the first to take up the challenge, it is because of all the powers here assembled the country which I represent is, as everybody knows, the most intimately interested in all naval questions.

Statesmen of all countries are beginning to discover that the labors and difficulties of peace are almost as arduous and require almost as great qualities as those which are demanded for the conduct of a successful war.

The struggle to restore the world to the condition of equilibrium so violently interfered with by five years of war, is one that taxes and must tax the efforts of everybody. And I congratulate you, I think, November 12 will also prove to be an anniversary welcomed and thought of in a grateful spirit by those who in the future shall look back upon the arduous struggle now being made by the civilized nations of the world, not merely to restore pre-war conditions, but to see that war conditions shall never again exist.

#### "Secret Admirably Kept"

I count myself among the fortunate of the earth in that I was present, and to that extent had a share in the proceedings of last Saturday. They were memorable indeed. The secret was admirably kept. I hope that all the secrets, so long as they ought to be secrets, of our discussions will be as well kept. In my less sanguine mood I have doubts. But, however that may be, the secret in this case was most admirably kept, and I listened to a speech which I thought eloquent, appropriate, in every way a fitting prelude to the work of the conference which was about to open or which indeed had been opened by the President, without supposing that anything very dramatic lay behind. And suddenly I became aware, as I suppose all present became aware, that they were assisting not merely at an eloquent and admirable speech, but at a great historic event. It was led up to with such art. The transition seemed so natural, that when the blow fell, when the speaker uttered the memorable words which have now gone round and found an echo in every quarter of the civilized world, it came as a shock of profound surprise; it excited the sort of emotions we have when some wholly new event suddenly springs into view, and we felt that a new chapter in the history of the world reconstruction had been warily opened.

Mr. Chairman, the absolute simplicity of the procedure, the easy transition and the great dramatic climax, were the perfection of art, which shows that the highest art and the most perfect simplicity are very often, indeed very commonly, combined.

Now, I said, I would explain, if I

were allowed, why I venture to rise first today to deal with the subject which is in all our hearts. As I have hinted, it is because the British Empire, and Great Britain, these two together, are more profoundly concerned with all that touches matters naval than it is possible for any other nation to be, and this not, believe me, for any reasons drawn from history or tradition, but from the hard, brutal necessities of claims and obvious facts.

#### Britain's Naval Need

There never has been in the history of the world a great empire constituted as the British Empire is. It is a fact no doubt familiar to everybody whom I am addressing at the present moment, but has everybody whom I am addressing imaginatively conceived precisely what the situation of the British Empire is in this connection?

Most of my audience are citizens of the United States. The United States stands solid, impregnable, self-sufficient, all its lines of communication protected, doubly protected, completely protected from any conceivable hostile act. It is not merely that you are 110,000,000 of population; it is not that you are the wealthiest country in the world; it is that the whole configuration of your country, its geographical position of your country, is such that you are wholly immune from the particular perils to which, from the nature of the case, the British Empire is subject.

Supposing, for example, that your western states, for whose safety you are responsible, were suddenly removed 10,000 miles across the sea. Supposing that you found that the very heart of your empire, the very heart of this great state, was a small, crowded island depending for overseas trade not merely, not chiefly, for its luxuries, but depending upon overseas communications for the material of those manufactures by which its superabundant population lives; depending upon the same overseas communication for the food upon which they subsist. Supposing it was a familiar thought in your minds that there never was at any moment of the year within the limits of your state more than seven weeks' food for the population, and that that food had to be replenished by overseas communication. Then, if you will draw that picture, and you will see all that it implies, and all that it carries with it, you will understand why it is that every citizen of the British Empire, whether he comes from the far dominions of the Pacific or whether he lives in the small island in the North Sea, never can forget that it is by sea communication that he lives and that without sea communications he and the empire to which he belongs would perish.

#### Strategic Weakness Obvious

Now, ladies and gentlemen, do not suppose that I am uttering laments over the weakness of my empire. Far from it. We are strong, I hope, in the vigorous life of its constituent parts. We are strong, I hope, in the ardent patriotism which binds us all together. But this strategic weakness is obvious to everybody who reflects; it is present in the minds of our enemies, if we have enemies. Do not let it be forgotten by our friends.

These reflections, with your kindness, I have indulged in in order to explain why it is that I am addressing you at the present time. We have had to consider, and we have considered, the great scheme laid before you by our chairman. We have considered it with admiration and approval. We agree with it in spirit and in principle. We look to it as being the basis of the greatest reform in the matter of armament and preparation for war that has ever been conceived or carried out by the courage and patriotism of statesmen. I do not pretend, of course—it would be folly to pretend—that this or any other scheme, by whatever genius it may have been contrived, can deal with the whole ground of international reconstruction. I do not pretend that the attempt and it would be folly to pretend that the attempt has yet been made in any single scheme, as was most clearly explained by the Secretary of State on Saturday. The scheme deals, and deals only, with three nations which own the largest fleets at present in the world. It, therefore, of necessity omits all consideration for the time being of those European nations who have diminished their fleets, and who at present have no desire, and who never will have any desire, to own fleets beyond the necessities that national honor and national defense require.

#### Land Armaments Ignored

Again, it does not touch a question which every man coming from Europe must feel to be a question of immense and almost paramount importance: I mean the heavy burden of land armaments. That is left on one side, to be dealt with by other schemes and in other ways. What it does is surely one of the biggest things that has ever yet been done by constructive statesmanship. It does deal with the three great fleets of the world, and in the broad spirit in which it deals with those fleets in the proportion of disarmament which it lays down for those fleets, the government of the country which I represent is in the fullest and the heartiest sympathy with the policy which the United States have brought before us for our consideration. They have, as we think most rightly, taken the battle fleet as the aggressive unit which they have in the main to consider; and in the battle fleet you must include those auxiliary ships without which a modern battle fleet has neither eyes nor ears, has little power of defense against certain forms of attack, and little power of dealing with any equal foe to which it may be opposed.

Taking those two as really belonging to one subject, namely the battle fleet, taking those two, the battleships themselves and the vessels auxiliary

and necessary to a battle fleet, we think that the proportion between these various countries is acceptable, we think the limitation of amounts is reasonable; we think it should be accepted; we firmly believe that it will be accepted.

In my view of the message which has been sent around the world on Saturday it is not a message which is going to be received by those most concerned with cool approbation. I believe it is going to be received by them with warm, hearty approval, and with every effort at full, loyal and complete cooperation.

#### Too Many Submarines

I think it would be ill fitting on such an occasion as this if I were to go into any details. There are questions—and I have no doubt that the Secretary of State, our chairman, will be the first to tell us that there are details which can only be adequately dealt with in committee. At the first glance, for example, and I give it merely as an example, our experts are inclined to think that perhaps too large an amount of tonnage has been permitted for submarines. Submarines are a class of vessels most easily abused in their use and which, in fact, in the late war, were most grossly abused. We quite admit that probably the submarine is the defensive weapon, properly used, of the weak, and that it would be impossible to abolish them altogether. But the amount of submarine tonnage permitted by the new scheme is far in excess, I believe, of the tonnage possessed by any nation at the present moment, and I only throw it out as a suggestion that it may be well worth considering whether that tonnage should not be further limited, and whether, in addition to limiting the amount of the tonnage, it might not be practicable, and if practicable, desirable to forbid altogether the construction of those vast submarines of great size which are not intended for defense, which are not the weapon of the weaker party, whose whole purpose is attack and whose whole purpose is probably attack by methods which civilized nations would regard with horror.

However, there may be other questions of detail, questions connected with replacement, questions connected with cruisers which are not connected with or required for fleet action. But those are matters for consideration by the technical experts, and, however they may be decided, they do not touch the main outline of the structure which the United States Government desire erected and which we earnestly wish to help them in erecting.

#### Practical Idealism

That structure stands, as it seems to me, clear and firm, and I cannot help thinking that in the broad outline, whatever may happen in the course of these discussions, during the next few weeks, that structure will remain as it was presented by its original architects, for the admiration and for the use of mankind.

I have little more to say except this: It is easy to estimate in dollars or in pounds, shillings and pence, the savings to the taxpayer of each of the nations concerned which the adoption of this scheme will give. It is easy to show that the relief is great. It is easy to show that indirectly it will, as I hope and believe, greatly stimulate industry, national and international, and do much to diminish the difficulties under which every civilized government is at this time laboring. All that can be weighed, measured, counted, all that is a matter of figures, but there is something in this scheme which is above and beyond numerical calculation. There is something which goes to the root which is concerned with the highest international morality. This scheme after all—what does it do? It makes idealism a practical proposition.

It takes hold of the dream which reformers, poets, publicists, even politicians, as we heard the other day, have from time to time put before mankind as the goal to which human endeavor should inspire. A narrative of all the attempts made, of all the schemes advanced, for diminishing the sorrows of war, is a melancholy one. Some fragments were laid before you by our chairman on Saturday. They were not exhilarating. They showed how easy it is to make professions and how difficult it is to carry those professions into effect.

#### Landmark in Civilization

What makes this scheme a landmark is that combined with the profession is the practice, that in addition to the expression, the eloquent expression of good intentions, in which the speeches of men of all nations have been rich, that a way has been found in which, in the most striking fashion, in a manner which must touch the imagination of everybody, which must come home to the dull brain and the hardest heart, the government of the United States have shown their intention not merely to say that peace is a very good thing, that war is horrible, but there is a way by which wars can really be diminished, by which the burdens of peace, almost as intolerable as the burdens of war, can really be lightened for the populations of the world. And in doing that, in doing it in the manner in which they have done it, in striking the imagination not merely of the audience they were addressing, not merely of the great people to whom they belong, but of the whole civilized world, in doing that they have, believe me, made the first and opening day of this congress one of the landmarks in human civilization.

I have said all that I propose to say, but if you will allow me, I will read a telegram put into my hands just as I reached this meeting, this congress, from the British Prime Minister:

"Following for Mr. Balfour from Mr. Lloyd George.

"Many thanks for your telegram. If you think it will serve useful purpose

to let them know, message might be published, as follows:

"Government have followed proceedings at opening session of conference with profound appreciation and wholehearted indorse your opinion that speeches made by President Harding and Secretary of State were bold and statesmanlike utterances, pregnant with infinite possibilities. Nothing could augur better for ultimate success of Conference. Please convey to both our most sincere congratulations."

#### Japan Accepts Plan

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The official text of Admiral Kato's address as delivered by his interpreter follows:

Japan deeply appreciates the sincerity of purpose evident in the plan of the American Government for the limitation of armaments. She is satisfied that the proposed plan will materially relieve the nations of wasteful expenditures and cannot fail to make for the peace of the world.

She cannot remain unmoved by the high aims which have actuated the American project. Gladly accepting,



Baron Kato  
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

therefore, the proposal in principle Japan is ready to proceed with determination to a sweeping reduction in her naval armament.

It will be universally admitted that a nation must be provided with such armaments as are essential to its security. This requirement must be fully weighed in the examination of the plan. With this requirement in view certain modifications will be proposed with regard to the tonnage basis for replacement of the various classes of vessels. This subject should be referred to special consideration by naval experts. When such modifications are proposed I know that the American and other delegations will consider them with the same desire to meet our ideas as we have to meet theirs.

Japan has never claimed nor has intention of claiming to have a general establishment equal in strength to that of either the United States or the British Empire. Her existing plan will show conclusively that she had never in view preparations for offensive war.

#### Land Army Issue Injected

##### Mr. Balfour's Reference to Question Accepted by France as Challenge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

An outstanding development of yesterday was the suddenness with which the question of land armaments and the reduction of the huge military establishments maintained by some of the European powers was thrust into the foreground of the deliberations of the Conference.

Not even the wave of gratification which swept the second plenary session of the Conference in Continental Hall could obscure the serious import of the allusion which Arthur J. Balfour, the head of the British mission, made to land armaments of European countries and the swift with which Premier Briand of France, the chief of the French delegation, informed the Conference that France is ready to assert and defend its position on the question of land armaments.

#### Elements of Dissension

The looming up of the land armaments problem at this early stage of the deliberations came as a distinct surprise, the policy of the American delegation having been to seek to dispose of the naval problem before approaching the much more complex question of land forces. The intimation of Mr. Balfour, though only an intimation, and the speedy acceptance by Premier Briand of the challenge, an acceptance which had a note of valor in it, rendered it apparent that naval and military reduction cannot be kept in water-tight compartments, but are likely to require simultaneous discussion, however undesirable it may be to confuse the naval issue at the very outset.

There is no question at all that the land armament problem has in it the elements of dissension. More important still are the indications manifesting themselves that there is a certain amount of coldness between the British and the French delegations; that the French mission is plainly worried over the possibility that Great Britain may force the pace in the Conference with regard to the large land establishments of France and Italy, and that the latter two countries may be expected to act in concert in the deliberation of the question.

Mr. Balfour clearly intimated in a very few words that the land armies

of European powers are a matter of concern to the British delegation and may well become a factor in Great Britain's policy of naval reduction.

#### Mr. Briand Wants Hearing

"It does not touch a question which every man coming from Europe must feel to be a question of immense and almost paramount importance. I mean the heavy burden of land armaments. That is left on one side, to be dealt with by other schemes and in other ways," Mr. Balfour said in this pointing out that the naval reduction program of the United States covered only a limited part of the field of international reconstruction.

The French delegation very probably understands that Mr. Balfour meant something more than reconstruction; that the fact of France with her large army 20 miles distant from British shores constitutes, as always, a factor in the exigencies of British naval policy.

Premier Briand took up the challenge. That he will be permitted to place before the Conference within a very few days in plenary session the position of France with regard to land armies and their reductions was indicated clearly by Charles E. Hughes before the Conference adjourned. The French Premier's remarks on land forces amounted practically to a demand to be permitted as early as possible to get the matter before the Conference.

#### France Desires Guarantee

What he most clearly indicated was that the first move on the part of the French delegation would be to demand at the hands of the Conference or the major powers represented a guarantee for the security of France before any program for reduction of land armaments is placed before the Conference. The intimation to this effect was crystal clear.

"I think, gentlemen," exclaimed Mr. Briand, "that we have no longer the right in those questions of peace and war, when we undertake to promise to the world that there shall be no more war, that there shall be an everlasting peace, after the painful struggle through which we have emerged; we have no right to let the people of the world hope for a final peace unless we have made up our minds to prepare and to decide upon the means that are most appropriate in order to realize these hopes."

The meaning of the declaration is clear. The France of the Paris Conference spoke yesterday in Continental Hall. It was a repetition of a demand for security and guarantees, the demand which led Marshal Foch to plan the Rhine frontier, the demand which caused President Wilson to propose the tripartite alliance between Great Britain, the United States and France, a proposal which foundered with the League of Nations and the Versailles Treaty in the United States Senate.

#### Question Certain to Come

"When it comes on in the agenda," continued the French Premier, "as it will inevitably come to the question of land armaments, a question particularly delicate to France, as you are all aware, we have no intention to eschew this. The question will be raised, it has been raised, and if there is a country that desires, that demands, that the question of land armaments should be raised, it is France."

"I hope that I shall enjoy the opportunity, and that I shall be able to state publicly in one of the meetings of this Conference what the position of France is so that the United States and the world may fully know, and when I have tried to prove this, when you have listened to this demonstration, I am quite sure that you will be convinced that France, after the necessities of safety and life have been adequately secured, harbors no thought whatever of disturbing the peace of the world."

Premier Briand ended with this generality. The point of importance is that he indicated clearly that guarantees would be demanded before France agreed to cut down her military establishments; the plea is coming it has been often repeated, namely, that France cannot afford to reduce her army materially while there is danger of attack from a hostile power. Neither the United States nor Great Britain is willing to concede that there is any great danger confronting France from Germany, or from Russia, any more than there is serious danger to Italy from the Balkan states. That the United States delegation under the leadership of Secretary Hughes is likely to lend encouragement to French hopes, if there be such, from guarantees of the United States, which would have to be passed on by the Senate, is not for one moment thought possible.

#### Cause of Apprehension

The immediate importance of raising the question is the possibility that Great Britain may conceivably insist that land reduction goes with naval reduction as a guarantee of world peace and a step toward salvaging the world economic structure.

Apart from the intricacies of land armaments, quite apart from the fact that the problem of land armaments is surrounded with greater difficulty than naval armaments, the position taken by France loomed up last night as a distinct cause of apprehension. The question was virtually raised when Premier Briand answered the intimation of Mr. Balfour. The former is expected to leave for France at an early date, and if that intention is adhered to, it is more than likely that the next plenary session of the Conference will formally open the question of reducing land armaments. The question is pregnant with possibilities and has some aspects

that are not calculated to make for harmony. Mr. Hughes has his work cut out for him.

#### Status of Submarines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

It can be stated on the highest authority that the United States Navy will oppose the cut in submarine tonnage, indicated in the counter proposal of Arthur J. Balfour to the outline for navy armament limitation set forth by Secretary Hughes on Saturday, and in general approved of by Great Britain.

When the attention of the public was first brought to the allowance of 90,000 tons for submarines under the terms of the American program, there was an immediate reaction in favor of reducing it, the horrors of submarine warfare and the menace to peaceful trade and traffic being still so recent that the very thought of submarines brings with it a revulsion of feeling. It was generally commented that the American delegation in the Conference, with representatives of the Navy, could not give nearly as careful attention to this as to some other features of armament reduction.

It was learned yesterday, however, that the submarine question was gone into very thoroughly, and that the navy is not moved by the representations of Mr. Balfour on behalf of further limitation of the submarines in accordance with the general mood and purpose of the Conference. Some of the highest officers are in favor of standing pat on the 90,000 tons. It is believed that the Secretary of the Navy might favor a slight reduction, but that he would not go far without the support of the men responsible for the high figures incorporated in the American program.

#### Naval Position Stated

In particular, the navy is opposed to the scrapping of the large, long radius fleet submarines, regarding which Mr. Balfour said, "In addition to limiting the amount of tonnage it might be practicable, and if practicable, desirable, to forbid altogether the construction of those submarines of great size which are not intended for defense, which are not the weapon of the weaker party, whose sole purpose is attack, and whose sole purpose is probably attack by methods which civilized nations would regard with horror."

Some of these huge submarines are held to be capable of going 10,000 miles from their base. As a matter of fact, Germany sent her submarines more than 7,000 miles across the ocean and back. American naval officers are bent on keeping vessels of this type, at least at the present stage of the Conference. The submarine, it is held, is a great defensive weapon. The United States, voluntarily offering to sacrifice so large a part of her capital ships, must have some means of safeguarding her islands in the Pacific ocean. In case of an emergency, adequate national defense would include means of holding these islands until the fleet could arrive. That could be done if the United States had enough submarines. In Mr. Hughes' program the United States was allowed 90,000 tons, Great Britain, 90,000 tons, and Japan, 54,000 tons.

#### Ratio Is Maintained

The ratio of three-to-five set up between the United States and Great Britain on the one hand, and Japan on the other, is carried out in regard to submarines. Figures compiled by the American Naval Intelligence Service give Great Britain 64 first-line submarines, with a tonnage of 49,197; the United States, 57, with a tonnage of 34,461; and Japan 15, with a tonnage of 11,500. Of second-line submarines, Great Britain has 59, with a tonnage of 23,743; the United States 44, with a tonnage of 17,355, and Japan 3, with a tonnage of 1050.

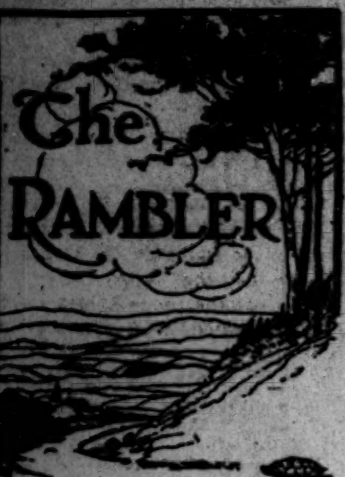
Great Britain has 14 first line fleet submarines, with a tonnage of 26,320, and the United States three, with a tonnage of 3318. Great Britain evidently has the advantage in the number of submarines and in the amount of tonnage, but the United States is said to be strong in fighting efficiency. Great Britain is actually far below the tonnage mark set by the American proposals, and would evidently like to see submarine warfare done away with altogether, or if that cannot be done at the present time, to have its possibilities minimized.

It is generally believed that popular sentiment in the United States will not support the position of the navy in favor of maintaining so large a submarine force as is proposed in the Hughes program.

#### Armament Center Favors Plans

QUINCY, Massachusetts—The Chamber of Commerce of this shipbuilding city announced yesterday that, notwithstanding the blow to its business involved in the proposed naval holiday, it indorsed emphatically the recommendations of the United States Government to the Armament Conference. Both the Fore River construction and the Squantum yards and docks for destroyer building, of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, are located here. Thousands of men were employed at those places in war time. The chamber went on record, President F. I. Neal said, by referendum of its members. They indorsed the recommendation of Secretary Hughes "in the belief that its adoption would be an important step toward relief from wasteful expenditures for war preparation and an important step also toward world peace."

(For further news of Conference on Limitation of Armament, see page 4)



## A Day's Pleasure

Some like to see "Tartuffe" and some prefer Mr. Charles Chaplin and still others like to go to lectures, all by way of change and relaxation, but some prefer when they have a half holiday to take a day in the country. There is much to be said for these last, for you see many wonderful and beautiful things in the country, and at the play one sometimes does not, while the cinematograph gives you—well, while the Conference is sitting at Washington, let us be as mellifluous as possible on all subjects as possible. As for lectures, let us content ourselves with hoping that they are always improving.

To the city bred, the picture of the country always shows itself in a summer setting; little birds are singing, soft breezes are blowing, green mown hay perfumes the air and even eggs are fresh. It is holiday land to such as these and they scarcely ever think of it as a place where men and women spend four seasons. But if you would really understand the country and get some idea of the fact that it is part and the greater part of the foundation of the nation, you must go to it out of the so-called season and then you will no longer think of it as a plaything. And you will make a discovery, for you will find that it can be enjoyed much more when trees are bare and sharp winds blow and a house means a shelter. When you do this, you have begun to know the country.

Plunging for fresh air and large spaces, bored with the sight of books and pen and ink and paper, I set out the other day to take an afternoon's walk. The sun was shining brightly and the wind was blowing from the north; a gale, the sky was blue and bright and the driving white clouds looked whiter than ever. It was cold, there is no denying that, and the parched leaves, whirled and crackled as they were swept up and down and around by the howling wind. The trees sang and roared and tossed their branches, and square old white farmhouses stood out gaunt and tough against the driving blast, once in a while I passed a house uninhabited. See the cornice, how elegantly molded it is, look at the fanlight, over the door from which wind and rain and driving snow have not taken its demure grace. Who designed it? Was the sun shining when it was put in place? What did they think of? But the air is too sharp to stand and muse and there are miles to be gone over.

The road turned at a certain point and led into and against the howling wind along a great ridge like a vallum such as we used to read about in Caesar. Along this strange, almost level, ridge, bare trees in front of them, and one speculated how stout and warm they ought to be. On either side, the ridge sloped and dropped away into fields and beyond them woods and water and beyond these on one hand the mountains, on the other the sea. The sky was pigeon-gray and blue and then was pink and red, laced and suffused with the yellow sunlight. Far off, a little stream glittered and wound its way into a copse and further away, across acres of pine forest showed themselves, mellowed by the distance into black-green velvet. Near at hand, fields of plowed earth, the satin of the furrows where the plowshare had borne, now cracked and dried by the cold wind, and in another field a great flock of crows swirled and eddied, scolding the wind. A shocked and indignant kitten hurried in a tiny gallop across the yard of one house near the road and disappeared into a welcoming kitchen door. Once in a while, not often, an automobile passed in a hurry, its driver huddled in his sheep-lined coat and its passengers thinking with wooden faces of the centuries gone when there was summer. Of course, they looked with haughty curiosity on the wayfarer; that is matter of common form, for getting uncomfortably to a place in which one is not particularly interested, on a journey that is flattered by being described as a period of movement between two points, affects men in this manner. But gradually the course swung round and the wind was no longer ahead, the road dropped more and the white houses were left to set their faces to the gale.

Not a mile and a bit back ahead was the little plain with trees and houses; above it loomed the church and the schoolhouse that marked the bearings and as I went the last half mile a puff of smoke came from the farmhouse, as though making a salute. Here will be no intention of a kindly welcome around a small fire and of terrific energy. They immediately perceive me—just how, none can tell, for a second before they were not visible. But now they discharge themselves from the back door of the farmhouse with friendly grins and cheerful squeaks. A technical and formal deference they show their parents; it is proper that the visitor should be allowed a few moments' conversation with Pa and Ma, but they, the children, have no intention of letting much time be consumed in mere formalities. So, one of them, a young

lady of tender age and great powers of observation, says,

"They, would you like to these our pig?"

"Now," says her elder brother, "C'mon first and see the barn. The black cow kicks awful." This in a tone of mingled pride and fear, as though the family Bengal tiger playfully awaited us. So I take the hand of my little hisping friend and we go into the barn and at the first plunge of still another little boy into a great heap of corn husks there is a slithering, dry sound and I see a barn in another New England state, higher up in the hills, and I feel the autumn air and the cool touch of wood worn smooth by cattle in their stalls. Prodigious feats are performed in the hay and a wondering, fawn-colored calf has its tender age pointed out to me.

"You muth the pigth. They are black pigth and we go to see the pigth, two small and affable Berkshire that grunt delicately and exhibit a well-bred regret that no refreshments are offered them. By this time, being children with a great sense of propriety, they feel that I should go into the house. So they lead me into it and indeed the warmth is pleasant. By the stove, in a rolling crib, reposes the youngest of the family, the infant Samuel, who gazes at the ceiling with much profundity. Samuel, like the rest of the family, seems to be composed largely of torso and waving flannelled legs; he is round and fat and soft and, when I approach him, walls. Presently, we become better acquainted and he grasps my forefinger with a very small hand and gazes at me. In a few moments, and still grasping my finger, Samuel breaks into a gentle lamenting cry. It is not fear at all; it is not anger; it is plainly sorrow to think that he simply cannot stand the sight of my face any longer. I think that Samuel will grow up to be an artist or a poet.

But the quick dusk of early winter falls; the fire roars up the chimney and outside is the clink of the milk pail. The trees may brandish their limbs or be still, one cannot see them, and the little children are in the house for the night. They ask three dozen questions and Samuel has agreeable thoughts of prolonged slumber. In a few minutes a thundering railway train will rumble in at the station, and I must catch it. So good night, mother and father, and little children on the farm, and thank you for your welcome.

J. H. S.

## TWO POETS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The two Russian poets Gumilev and Gorodetski originally were symbolists. Symbolism made its appearance in Russia after the failure of the first revolution of 1905-6. Several years afterward both poets signed together a manifesto, in which they denounced their former literary views and exposed their new credo. They called themselves "Akmeists," having recanted from the position which sets poetry as the interpreter of nature, the significance of her symbolic language, a language which the poet is apt to understand better than others. According to the new teaching poetry aimed purely and solely at enhancing the pleasures of life. Both poets fiercely advocated the new doctrine, both participated in the same illusions. After the October Revolution, however, an estrangement took place between them. Gumilev and his wife, the poet Anna Akhmatova, could not desert from magnifying the past in verse. The critic Tchoukovski, member of the work of Anna Akhmatova with that of Malakovski, said some time ago that she was representing the old generation, the old world crowded with old phantoms, whereas the communist poet was embodying the efforts of the new.

Recent news from Russia announces the execution of Nikolai Gumilev, on a charge of conspiracy. The official organ of the Petrograd Soviet publishes the list, and the name of N. S. Gumilev is accompanied by the following note: "Philologist, poet, member of the editorial staff of the World Literature, non-party, former officer. Was helping to write proclamations. Promised to establish contact between the organization and a group of intellectuals at the moment of the rising." Gumilev possessed the marvelous gift of imparting the sense of aloofness from the world's tragedy to those who came to listen to the music of his verse. Those who heard him recite at the House of Arts on the Nevski in his dispassionate way, much in the style of the French Parnassians, will never forget him.

Gorodetski belonged to that new world whose appearance the critic Tchoukovski announced with such jubilation. No bonds attached him to the past. He light-heartedly joined the Bolsheviks. Since 1920 he had acted as chief of the Soviet Press Bureau, Rosta, in the Caucasus. Only recently, in June, appeared in Baku the first number of the magazine Art under the editorship of Gorodetski. The new publication, an organ of the Art Department of the Azerbaijan Republic, was designed to bring about a rapprochement between the past and Soviet Russia, to forge a literary and artistic link which was to consolidate the political bond. Gorodetski perfectly realized the significance of art as a powerful means of mass organization.

"In Baku," he says, "at the advanced post of the revolutionary East, all the grandiose issues of the new art, which are being discussed and carried out in Soviet Russia, acquire a particular importance. The Russian artists are called to assist the revival of the great art of the East." These were his aims under the influence of Bolshevik Russia. As to his literary merits Gorodetski was more universal than Gumilev, versatile, spontaneous, somewhat of a vulgarian. He possessed a sense of humor which Gumilev lacked completely. Gumilev was reserved, austere, a purist in style and life.

## ORIGINS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is much curious employment for the speculative person in considering the origins of things and phrases. There is, in fact, an altogether unexpected and rich field of strange learning to be acquired in this direction by one who has the will to it. How, for instance, did the odd expression "namby-pamby" arise, to indicate some one of a mild and jejune nature, a milkop? The original Namby Pamby was a mild and well-meaning postmaster, Ambrise Phillips, who flourished in the eighteenth century, and was the butt of the critics of that age. Pope satirized him, and we find Carey writing "Nurses got by heart Namby Pamby's little rhymes." The expression is thus seen to be in its origin a play upon a personal name.

A different kind of problem confronts us when we hear the expression—a very old one—"pay on the nail," which is equal to the modern phrase "spot cash." Why "on the nail," which, oddly enough, has its exact equivalent in Holland, in "op den nagel"? No one can tell us; but antiquaries can point to certain tables of stone and brass not unlike garden sundials, called "nails" and used as pay-tables. But they cannot resolve the mystery of why they were called in the first instance "nails." Several of these survive in different parts of the country; most of them outside exchanges and such places where merchants have long been accustomed to gather. There are no fewer than four examples of nails standing outside the Exchange at Bristol. They are of brass, and were removed from the old Tolsey, or Market House, in 1771. The oldest of these is of a fair antiquity, dating from 1549, and bearing the inscription "This post is the gift of Master Robert Kitchin, merchant, sometime Mayor and Alderman of this city, . . . 5 Septemb. 1549." Another is without inscription. A third bears a long statement somewhat effaced by wear and tear: "Thomas Hobson of Bristol made me, anno 1625. Nicholas Crisp of London gave me to this honorable city in remembrance of God's mercy in Anno Domini 1625. N. C. Prais the Lord O my coule, and forget not all his benifits. . . ."

The fourth "nail" is inscribed "A.D. 1631, this is the gift of Mr. George White of Bristol, merchant, brother to Dr. Thomas White, a famous benefactor to this city." Six lines of verse following cannot now be read. The inscription ends with "The Church of the living God is the pillar and ground of the truth. So was the work of the pillars finished."

Evidently a great deal was thought at Bristol of providing "nails" on which to complete commercial transactions; and it seems quite likely that some form of oath or declaration may originally have been made upon "nails." But nothing has survived to tell of any such observance. Other



Paying on the Nail

examples of these curious tables are found at Barnstable, in Devonshire, in front of the Exchange called "Queen Anne's Walk," at Abbridge in Somerset, and at Limerick.

When Thomas Hobson, the London and Cambridge carrier in the early part of the seventeenth century, carried on also the business of livery-stable keeper at Cambridge, he was accustomed to hire out horses to the not often reliable students there; who, whatever their own shortcomings, always wanted the best horses in the stable. To these demands the stolid and inflexible Hobson always turned a deaf ear, never relaxing a rule he had made—that the horse nearest the door should be the next out. "That horse or none" was his formula, which grew so well known that it became first a Cambridge saying, "Hobson's choice," meaning no choice at all, and then grew into a world-wide jest. There is a considerable Hobson collection of verses, for the carrier was a famous man.

In the west of London is a crowded suburb, Shepherd's Bush, a neighborhood by no means so idyllic as its pleasant-sounding name would imply to a stranger. Underground railways and electric tramways take up and set down thousands of passengers. There is not a note of distinction, architectural or social, about "Shepherd's Bush Green," a triangular plot of grass which is the modern representative of what was once a country common; and not so very long ago either. Old maps of London's environs show us several such commons in this locality. There were among them, Gaggie Goose Green and Paddenswick Green. Those are now only memories. The people of Shepherd's Bush do not exhibit any interest or curiosity about the name of their suburb. They go forth to their labor in the morning and return in the evening, supremely indifferent about it. They neither know nor care whether the name indicates that the land here was once the property of a man named Shepherd, or if it does in fact indicate any connection with shepherds or sheep in the long ago.

There have been those who thought

the locality took its name from some exploit of Jack Shepherd, the highwayman, but the simple explanation is that there was actually once a "shepherd's bush" on this common, very long ago; so long since that few people have the least idea of what such a thing was. There are not, anywhere, any shepherd's bushes in use, so such ignorance may well be excused, but there are several old thorn trees in various parts of the country which bear that name, notably on West Winch Common in Norfolk. But so many years have passed since any shepherd used them that they have almost entirely grown out of the shape and habit a shepherd's bush should have. It should have a flat and closely



Shepherd's Bush

compacted top, like a mattress; and the old-time shepherd's bushes acquired that shape only by dint of long usage. The shepherds of centuries ago were accustomed to watch their flocks, not from under the shade of a tree, but from its upper part, where the sheep naturally could be better seen. The way up to this living platform was by a smoothly worn hole between trunk and branches. Reclining on the upper surface, the shepherd's body day by day forced the new green shoots downward; hence the matted and closely woven appearance of an old shepherd's bush.

Enough has already been displayed to show what richness of material lies in the study of curious origins; but it is a vast subject.

## REVIVING PARISIAN POLITENESS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Is politeness a lost art in France? Certainly the French people are not always so courteous and obliging as they were before the war. It is in order to remedy this decay of manners that Gustave Téry, who is perhaps the brightest of all French journalists, has begun to offer prizes through his newspaper L'Oeuvre to those who are signalled to him as deserving as reward.

France had the reputation of being the politest nation in the world and one must approve these and similar attempts to bring back amiability into life; but of course politeness that is displayed for the sake of winning a prize is not the same thing as that native desire to please which used to characterize the people of Paris and other French towns.

Somewhat existence has become rougher and more hurried. A few years ago a Paris storekeeper would display the entire contents of his shop to any customer and would take great trouble to procure an article which he did not possess. Today he will brusquely declare that he has not what you want, and there is an end of the matter. If a Paris woman marketing in the curious crowded halls that exist in each quarter ventures today to complain of the quality of the goods she has bought, she will find that nobody asks her to buy. In short, the stall-keeper or the store-keeper does not consider himself any longer to be a servant of the public.

The rudeness of taxi drivers has become proverbial. There were many more demands for a cab than could be fulfilled and the chauffeurs took advantage of this fact to refuse clients unless the client was going the way the taxi driver wished to go and was prepared to indicate in advance the size of his tip. Lately there has been some amelioration, for a fleet of new public automobiles has been put upon the road. But it remains true that there is room for much improvement in behavior.

This is the problem to which Gustave Téry with a sense of humor as well as a sense of public utility applies himself. He is taking the persons from whom one desires politeness class by class. Among the earlier classes are the taxi-men and the conductors of street cars.

He asks that everybody who has been treated with consideration should write to him about it at the office of his journal. The number of the vehicle should of course be given. He undertakes to do the rest. The rest consists in tracing the polite taxi-man or the courteous conductor and in placing in his astonished hands a glorious tip which may run from 100 francs to 1000 francs. For such a sum it is worth while having an ingratiating smile and speaking all day long in dulcet tones. At least so think the road men of Paris. A notable change has come over them. You are given your ticket with expressions of thanks. You may even be escorted to your seat. The taxi drivers no longer look down upon their seats with haughty disdain upon the mere pedestrian who is anxious for a lift. The prospect of an \$80 tip dangles before their eyes.

Sometimes the effect is distinctly comical. Though one may deprecate such inducement in general it may indeed be that the habit of politeness once more acquired will not again be readily lost. Perhaps long after the rewards cease pleasant manners will remain. Who knows but that in a short time, thanks to the little impetus given by Gustave Téry, Paris will be again the most gracious city in the world and the lost art of politeness revived?

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Those who cherish the progress of the arts in America welcome every new indication of advancing taste. The development during the last quarter-century in the United States has been marked. One of the most encouraging proofs is the interest manifested in the history of art through the organization of the Archaeological Institute of America.

The American School of Classical Studies in Rome, established in 1895, has proven a wonderful inspiration to students in every line of archaeological study. Lectures by eminent Italian and German are given, and many privileges are granted by the Vatican by museum authorities. The Committee on Medieval and Renaissance Studies promotes investigations and provides for lectures in medieval and renaissance archaeology and art. It administers two Institute Fellowships, one in early Christian archaeology, the other in medieval and renaissance art. In 1911 the School and the American Academy in Rome consolidated under the title of the American Academy in Rome, with the home of the Academy in the Villa Aurelia on the summit of the Janiculum Hill.

The American School of Archaeology in Jerusalem is attempting to do for West Asiatic history, language, and literature, art, geography, and topography just such work as the schools at Athens and in Rome are aiming to do in their respective fields. It is now in its seventeenth year.

The School of American Archaeology was established at the Chicago meeting of the council of the Institute in December, 1907. The school is located at Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the heart of the richest archaeological district of the southwest. The State of New Mexico has given for the use of the school and the creation of a museum, the old Governor's Palace, to which with a subsidy of \$5000 a year for its maintenance. This is the oldest public building in the United States. The school is making a systematic survey of the culture areas of the southwest. Dr. Hewett, the director of the school, has also conducted an expedition to Quirigua in Central America from which most interesting results have been secured.

Of the affiliated societies, we are told that for many years Boston was the active leader, but at present Washington is first in membership and is notable for its enthusiasm and effectiveness. The annual resident membership is limited to 250, and when vacancies occur the number is filled from a waiting list of persons duly nominated by members of the society. It has also a large non-resident list of members, who receive the publications and enjoy its privileges while in the capital city.

"The past season," continues Dr. Carroll, who is secretary of the Washington branch, "The Archaeological Institute transferred to the Washington Society the popular illustrated magazine, Art and Archaeology, and the society has organized a subsidiary corporation, The Art and Archaeology Press, to conduct its affairs, capitalized at \$50,000.

Recognition is especially due the editor of Art and Archaeology, Dr. Mitchell Carroll, for the way in which he has developed this magazine, from a small pamphlet a few years ago to the latest double number, reviewing "Chicago as an Art Center," 100 pages, 63 beautiful illustrations in sepia double-tone, and a dozen articles by authoritative writers on the arts in Chicago. For the coming season the following and others are scheduled: "American Cities as Art Centers" (following Chicago are Baltimore, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco, Toronto), "The American Schools of Archaeology," and "Art and Archaeology of the Reborn Countries of Europe."

The meetings of the Archaeological Society of Washington are social events each season, invitation affairs for which cards are the rule. Then the big drawing rooms, one after another, of the more privileged leaders, are filled for the six lectures given by noted archaeologists, American and foreign.

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## ALONG THE SHORE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The southwest wind is stirring through the birch trees  
A cool green lyric that heaves and falls;  
Far off the blatan crows shout, ill at ease,  
Wild warnings to their mates by old stone walls;  
A lusty rooster from a neighboring farm  
Announces to the world his lordly will;  
And out across the cove the weird alarm  
Of crying gulls breaks through when 'all is still.  
Along the shore I find me strangely lulled  
By nature's music that my boyhood knew;  
The arias from operas I have culled  
For soothing, but the melody most true  
To my supremest craving has been sent  
By notes along the shore which spell content.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

## As to the Shooting of Deer

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

A newspaper report to the effect that deer hunting is again in vogue throughout Sullivan County, New York, calls to mind the fact that 19 centuries of Christian civilization have not eliminated the cruel habit of slaying helpless creatures. When will the people realize the need of humane legislation which would prevent this cruel practice? There is nothing manly about shooting animals. There is nothing brave or noble in inflicting pain. Some call it sport; we call it murder. The very motive which prompts this slaughter of animals is no less wicked than that which leads to the murder of men. The evil is the same in both cases, though different in effect. True courage and manliness protect the weak; they do not seek to kill. It is not too much to say that the four-footed victim of some hunter's "sport" may possess more genuine humanity than his slayer.

Were these facts everywhere recognized, steps would soon be taken to enact laws that would make it a crime to kill or wound a woodland thing, except in self-defense.

(Signed) ARTHUR E. MORRIS.  
New York, November 3, 1921.



Tomorrow &amp; Friday

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ARMED NEIGHBORS  
TROUBLE FRANCE

While Nothing Has Yet Been Said About French Navy, It Is Felt That Army Cannot Be Reduced Without Guarantees

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Tuesday).—It is observed that definite proposals respecting the French and Italian naval forces are not yet put forward, but at Paris there is a belief that France has a part to play, and that the French fleet cannot be overlooked. If in the Pacific Ocean the French navy may properly be regarded as insignificant, in the Atlantic and Mediterranean it must hereafter be taken into consideration.

Whatever may be thought of the position today, France and Italy cannot be left out of any arrangement concerning a naval holiday. It is then of some interest that the superior council of the fleet under the presidency of Alexander Millerand has held a meeting. The information received from Washington was studied. It is felt that the proposals of Charles E. Hughes might be extended to a navy which may not unfairly be ranked as second class. Here such an extension implying a status quo would hardly be looked upon with favorable eyes.

## France's Armed Neighbors

The French fleet, in view of the needs of the colonies and the protection of the merchant service, must be rendered adequate. There is a significant report of conversations between the delegates of France and Italy, and in some quarters an accord, which is said to have been reached, arouses considerable curiosity.

This morning the problem of national defense was the subject of discussion at the Elysée. The principal ministers were present. It is understood that there is full agreement respecting the case which Aristide Briand will present when land disarmament comes up for discussion. Documents have been prepared showing clearly the positions of France, and at the proper moment they will be produced.

The French will show that Russia has over a million and a half men under arms, and can mobilize 12,000,000. Germany is represented as having a quarter of a million of men ready, and is capable of mobilizing 7,000,000. The number of soldiers which France states she will possess at the end of the year is 857,000, of whom only 300,000 are in the country. England, with her dominions, according to French calculations, has 700,000 men, and France, with her obligations, cannot at present afford to reduce her army unless she receives effective guarantees.

Should these guarantees be forthcoming, France will be prepared to reduce substantially even her army of today. But vigilance is not only desirable, it is the imperative duty for France owing to her geographical situation. In any event France is prepared to make a plain statement the moment the problem of land disarmament is reached.

## French and Italian Navies

The "Intransigent" this afternoon, commenting on the naval situation as it affects France, declares that no battleship has been built since the declaration of war. Nevertheless France has many interests to defend. She is, after England, the most important colonial power in the world. She must have ships to protect the transport of colonial reinforcements. She must be assured the right of assuring control of her colonies and sea ways by light cruisers and submarines.

The suggestion is made that France should have eight ships to six for Italy. Security in the Mediterranean is a matter to be settled between the Mediterranean powers.

## Japanese Waiting

## Mr. Hughes' Far Eastern Proposals Are Keenly Looked Forward To

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—

Japanese official circles in London are wondering whether Charles E. Hughes will announce as radical and far-reaching American proposals with regard to Far Eastern questions, as he did in the case of naval armaments, and they are obviously less tranquil about the outcome of the political discussions than they are about the limitation of armament as a subject apart.

The Japanese associate themselves with the widely-expressed opinion that the American attitude lacks nothing in the way of self-sacrifice as an earnest of good intentions, and the only unfavorable note is struck in the fear that the Japanese Administration may be hampered by the opposition of big armament firms in Japan.

There, it is pointed out, industry is developed to hardly the same extent as in other countries, and there is not the same prospect of keeping firms in existence pending the time when the naval holiday being over, it is necessary to call for replacements in accordance with Mr. Hughes' plan.

## Lord Northcliffe's Views

It is assumed here from the promptitude with which Baron Kato expressed himself in favor of the plan proposed, that he is very sure of his ground, and that he has almost plenary powers. Cabinet discussions took place during the week-end in Tokyo and the results of them are expected to be known here today. It is not anticipated that any-

thing but approval of the American plan will be voiced.

Disappointment, and something more, has been caused in Japanese circles by the most recent dispatch from Lord Northcliffe to his newspapers. While in Peking, Lord Northcliffe met General Chang Tso-Ling, Governor of Manchuria, and in his dispatch stated that the Peking Government was entirely under the domination of General Chang, who was himself under the influence of Tokyo. Japanese are at great pains to deny the validity of this argument.

It is acknowledged that before he rose to his present power, General Chang did indeed receive help and support from Japanese forces in the neighboring territory, so that the Japanese should be assured of a peaceful and orderly province adjacent to them. In time, however, he is supposed to have been resentful to Japanese influence, and now to be no more friendly to Japan than could be expected of anyone standing in awe of a great and powerful people.

Far from favoring the present Chinese Government and its delegation at Washington, as it might be expected to do if the Peking Government were under the control of Japan, the Japanese are inclined to attempt to lower the prestige of the Chinese delegation. The Chinese Empire, it is pointed out, is divided. Each division, that is both North and South, is antagonistic to the other. Neither is willing to accept proposals that emanate from the rival capital. Neither would accept the obligations incurred by the delegates of the other at Washington.

## Open Door in China

The implication is that the South will not fall in with the proposals agreed to at Washington, when they themselves are not represented. In Japanese opinion, therefore, the negotiations with China will be marked with all the facility that results from dealing with an unrepresentative body, whose actions are not binding upon the people they profess to be acting for.

In Japanese eyes, these circumstances justify the paternal policy that has hitherto been pursued by the powers toward China, and, although the Washington Conference may result in an agreement being reached as to the open door in China, that is equal opportunity for all within her territory, Japanese opinion is against the Chinese claim that she shall be relieved of all foreign interference, and allowed to manage her own affairs in her own way—or mismanage them as the Japanese say.

## American Sincerity Praised

TOKYO, Japan (Monday).—(By the Associated Press).—The suggestions made by Mr. Hughes, says the "Jiji Shimpo," most eloquently reflect the profound sincerity and the firm determination of the United States to extricate the world from fatal competition in naval armament and thus to establish world peace completely and upon a reliable foundation. The Imperial Government should be expected to give ready consent to the brave American position, although Japan would not be unjustified in making a suggestion of her own in the hope of consummating the American proposal.

The "Chochi Shimbun" says the proposal requires some investigation among the powers before a definite agreement can be reached, yet the "sincerity of the American resolution, which is well embodied in the suggestion, infinitely multiplies the possibilities of armament restriction."

The "Kokumin Shimbun" voices appreciation of the sincerity and merit of the American proposal, but proposes that Japan pause and consider whether the proposal embodies a wise and fair standard of limitation under the circumstances. "Peace in the Pacific," says the newspaper, "can be maintained only when the naval strength of the powers on both sides are well balanced. In order to maintain this balance Japan ought at least to have 12 warships instead of 10, against the 18 proposed for America."

Yukio Ozaki, former Minister of Justice and one of Japan's most prominent champions of the limitation of armament, was quoted today as saying that the effect of the 10-year naval holiday would mean the practical abolition of navies.

"When the present proposal is realized," he was quoted as saying, "Japan will be able to spare 300,000,000 yen—more than enough to solve the pending educational and other questions affecting the welfare of the nation."

## Germany Skeptical

BERLIN, Germany (Monday). (By The Associated Press).—The Nationalist press discovers in the proposals of Mr. Hughes at Washington only "American egoism" and "lies, hypocrisy and dishonesty." The newspapers declare that Germany cannot "expect the slightest relief from French cruelty, carried on with a revolver on the hip along the Rhine."

Some of the newspapers express the belief that the delegates greeted the proposals of Mr. Hughes with approval in order to gain time "to put something over on each other." The Liberal press is silent, but the Radical "Rote Fahne" (Red Flag) says it is evident that the "four oppressed peoples—Russia, Germany, Japan and Siberia—will be the sacrificial offerings to the commercial imperialism of America and England."

"Whether England wishes or not," it adds, "her Japan-hating dominions will force her to go with the United States. These dominions are a bigger trump card in the hand of Mr. Hughes than the billion pounds of war debt England owes."

The Pan-German "Tagesspiegel" thinks the American program of a 10-year naval holiday probably will result in a race to construct fighting submarines and airships and that real disarmament is still far in the future. The "Tägliche Rundschau" says of the program: "Despite Quaker help and milch cow it means for us nothing but hypocrisy, lies and dishonesty. Once more this play gets under our skin. It is laughable to see England, America and Japan seeking to save each other from injury while they are secretly planning later sabotage for the whole program."

## Proposals Considered Generous

PARIS, France (Monday).—(By the Associated Press).—Commenting on the proposals as laid down by Charles E. Hughes, the Secretary of State, before the Washington Conference, the "Intransigent" speaks of their sensational nature but declares at the same time that they are generous. It asks how the proposals can be welcomed otherwise than favorably when they hold no advantage for the United States.

The "Temps" says the fate of the proposals depends on Great Britain. This newspaper expresses the belief that among the advantages for Great Britain in the proposals will be the institution of "that lasting cooperation between Great Britain and the United States which the English statesmen so long have desired."

"Our interests as Frenchmen," the newspaper continues, "is that the United States and Great Britain will live under a good understanding. The sacred remembrances left by the war demand it. In all sincerity we shall rejoice if the British Government, master as it is of the success or failure of the Hughes program, decides to insure its success."

"The Journal des Debats" says: "The proposed accord constitutes the best remedy for the naval armament epidemic which is desolating the world, but from which we have escaped."

## Conference Now Stirs Dutch

THE HAGUE, Holland (Tuesday).—(By The Associated Press).—The American proposals for drastic limitation of naval armament has roused the Dutch public from its former state of apparent indifference toward the Washington Conference. Nearly all the Dutch newspapers comment enthusiastically upon the opening developments of the Conference and express confidence in its success. The special correspondent of the "Nieuwe Courant" of Rotterdam cables his newspaper from Washington:

"The United States has scored a considerable advantage in the American-Japanese diplomatic game, and Mr. Hughes has made an excellent use of the opportunity for open discussions. After the Hughes speech nobody can say that limitation of armament has only been a pretext to get together the delegates in order to discuss Pacific problems."

The "Vaderland" says that America herself is making considerable sacrifices by offering to cease building cruisers and other warships. "There is sufficient reason to be optimistic, although hitches may occur," it adds.

Only the "Nieuwe Courant" is pessimistic. "President Harding," it says, "used many big words but said few great things." It calls the atmosphere created by the Hughes speech "morbid and overstrung."

## Construction Check Asked

Illinois Representative Says \$100,000 a Day Could Be Saved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

Confident that the Conference on Limitation of Armament will order the scrapping of capital ships as proposed by Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, Fred A. Britten (R.), Representative from Illinois, and one of the "big navy" men in Congress, yesterday offered a resolution in the House directing the Secretary of the Navy to order the cessation of work on nine battleships and seven cruisers, a part of the 1916 building program of the United States.

Mr. Britten, who is a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, gained national attention when he launched a one-man drive for a greater naval program almost on the eve of the Conference opening. Declaring that the work on the 16 warships is costing the government \$100,000 a day, according to the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, Mr. Britten said the nation should put a halt to such expenditures "when it is now certain that Great Britain and Japan are agreed to scrap capital ships."

His resolution also authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to cancel all contracts for the vessels and to make settlement with the shipbuilding companies.

Mr. Britten served notice that he would demand hearings on his resolution before the Naval Affairs Committee, and would press for its immediate adoption. Administration leaders in the Senate thus far have succeeded in blocking the efforts of Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, to secure consideration of a similar resolution. Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, the Republican leader of the House, likewise is opposed to Congress "meddling in the affairs of the Conference."

Mr. Britten declared that the President would be powerless to order the scrapping of the capital ships of the 1916 program unless duly authorized by act of Congress. He said he could see no reason to wait until after the Conference, when Congress and the whole country knows there is no "disagreement on the proposal to scrap the first line ships."

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BRITAIN WELCOMES  
NAVAL PROPOSALS

American Plan for Limitation of Armament Is Looked Upon as Greatest Effort in History to Form Foundation for Peace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—"It suits us down to the ground," says one high in the British administration expressed his views to The Christian Science Monitor's representative today on the American plan for the limitation of armaments. Charles E. Hughes' bold disregard for all preconceived ideas of diplomatic usage, as well as his far-reaching plans for the reduction of the world's navies, has aroused intense interest in political circles here.

The sacrifices, which he has indicated that America is willing to make as regards ships built and building, can only be looked upon as the greatest endeavor in the world's history to form a foundation for world peace. Great though the stakes are, they are regarded only as a first step toward the establishment among the nations of that homogeneity which will render war impossible.

His call for the drastic scrapping of ships has of course aroused a heated controversy, and while the taxpayer heaves a sigh of intense relief, it is likely that a different view will be heard from those interested in the continuation of the building program. At the same time those who are looking below the surface of things declare that, generous though the first proposals have been, they feel fully confident that Mr. Hughes' plans will not rest with the limitation of navies alone.

It is pointed out that the first step has undoubtedly been the easiest, but when it comes to the reduction of armies, then the real work for the Conference will commence.

Great Britain had already signified her willingness to fall in with the broad lines of Mr. Hughes' suggestions by scrapping over 2000 ships since the termination of hostilities. Japan, through the medium of many published statements, has declared time and again her desire for peace and a reduction in armament expenditures.

As in each case the initial form of economy would naturally lie along lines of naval retrenchment, it is considered there was little to fear from either country as regards their acquiescence to the American proposals. The actual figures cited by Mr. Hughes are considered to form a useful basis for discussion, but notable revisions can be made with advantage, especially so in case of both submarines and aircraft carriers.

If the navies are to be greatly reduced it will become increasingly necessary to keep an adequate police force to protect commerce against possible raiders. The late war is deemed to have thrown considerable light on the difficulties attendant on rounding up an armed raider with a reasonable turn of speed. For it would be to the interest of Great Britain, whose concern lies in keeping the lines of commerce free from such disturbances, to maintain a greater number of light cruisers than any other nation.

Japan for other reasons would be more interested in submarine building, for operation of which she is ideally situated. These details are recognized to be points which can be dealt with by a committee, when once a definite agreement has been reached on broad lines.

## Congratulations from Australia

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Monday).—(By the Associated Press).—"The United States has sincerely congratulated on its practical disarmament scheme," declared W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, tonight. After referring to possible difficulties arising from different circumstances in the different countries, the Australian Prime Minister said: "The whole civilized world must rejoice in the prospect of lasting benefit from this Conference."

LONDON, England (Monday).—Reuters' Melbourne correspondent cables that Australian opinion regards the American disarmament proposals as a bold stroke of international statesmanship, "designed to circumvent the devious methods of international diplomacy."

According to the Melbourne Herald, the Australian Federal Government approved of the proposal as a most valuable basis, but it is suggested finally by the attitude of the Imperial Government. Australian naval men regard the proposition with concern, because Great Britain may be left without any of the post-Justland ships.

The Australian Labor Party, the

correspondent adds, has dispatched a message to President Harding to be read at the Washington Conference, declaring that mass meetings throughout the country have passed resolutions urging immediate disarmament.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Monday). (By The Associated Press).—W. F. Massey, the Prime Minister, today expressed satisfaction over the limitation of armament proceedings at Washington, and said it should be remembered that Great Britain took the lead in disarmament by scrapping scores of her ships and reducing the personnel of her navy by about two-thirds.

The Prime Minister reaffirmed his views that the peace of the world, for a lengthened period, could be obtained only through friendly agreement among Great Britain, the United States and Japan.

## Closed Sessions Begin

Conference Delegates Take Up Disarmament Work in Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

The Committee on the Limitation of Armament got down to practical work at its first meeting held yesterday at 4 o'clock. The delegates of each of the five principal powers, with their respective secretaries and the secretary-general of the Conference, were present.

Carrying forward the proposal of the United States made at the first opening session, a subcommittee composed of one technical naval adviser for each of the five powers was constituted to take under immediate advisement the questions raised in that proposal, and to report to the committee from time to time as to the result of their deliberations. The subcommittee is composed of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Admiral Earl Beatty, Vice-Admiral Debon, Vice-Admiral Acton and Vice-Admiral Kato, with full power of substitution for each adviser. At the suggestion of Mr. Balfour, it was agreed that Colonel Roosevelt should act as chairman of this subcommittee.

While the bold and sweeping reductions proposed by Secretary Hughes were accepted at yesterday's session by Mr. Balfour, for Great Britain, and by Admiral Kato, for Japan, each intimated that there were modifications which they wished to present on behalf of his government for the consideration of the Conference. The subcommittee will be able to take up the details of such modifications and amendments as may insure the American plan being workable and acceptable to Great Britain and Japan.

For the next two or three days, at least, it is believed that a great deal of important work will be done in committee. The public is for the moment satisfied with the two open sessions which have been held, and which have been so rich in providing material for committee and Conference work as well as for public discussion.

The expression of the hope by Mr. Briand that he would be permitted to present France's position in regard to land armament in open session, and the assurance of Mr. Hughes that he would be permitted to do so, is generally accepted as indicating that that subject will be brought up at an early date, although probably not before the end of the week, and possibly not until next week, depending upon the progress made by the committees and upon the development of the various subjects which are being informally discussed by the delegates of the various powers.

In particular, it has become more evident, with the informal interchanges and the seeping through of information along various lines, that the Far Eastern topics on the agenda will be approached with caution, especially in the open, that Mr. Hughes will not use the same tactics in dealing with them that were so effective in bringing the question of the reduction of naval armament before the Conference and to the attention of the world. A great amount of work is being done quietly at this moment, and will continue to be carried on in the effort to find a basis of consideration of the delicate and intricate phases of the Far Eastern situation which will bear the strong light and the frank handling of public sessions.

Mr. Hughes is courageous and daring, but he will not risk failure in a matter of such enormous importance by premature action or inopportune discussion. China and Japan each has strong representation in the Conference, and each has an outside following which must be reckoned with. There is no lack of politics in this realm of the Conference. Most of it is in the line of indirect attack and involves the activities of interests of

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## The Harlowarden Gardens

GREENPORT, N. Y.

many sorts. The aim of Mr. Hughes is to keep the action of the Conference as free as possible of such entanglements, to work out a program which shall meet out justice to all concerned, and which shall prove practical and workable.

## France May Aid Japan

Mutual Interest in China Might Lead to Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

China depends on the United States Government to apply to the solution of the Far Eastern question the "same fairness and the high moral tone" which characterized the American initial declaration for the reduction of naval armaments.

In a brief statement issued here Dr. Wellington Koo, formerly Chinese Minister in Washington, and now one of the principal members of the Chinese delegation, reiterated the faith of China in the United States' sense of fair play and equitable dealing.

In the statement, which was the first issued by the Chinese delegation, Dr. Koo declared that "opportunity for free development under guarantee of national security is the slogan of China" at the Conference. China, Dr. Koo declared, will strive to maintain in the Conference her aspirations for "political independence and territorial integrity."

## Text of Statement

The statement follows: "The Chinese delegation is greatly pleased with the spirit of fairness and high moral tone which has characterized the opening of the Conference at Continental Hall. If the great problems can be solved during this Conference in this spirit, China has much to expect from the Conference."

"From the people and the press of this country we renew our faith and confidence in the American Republic, for we read everywhere that the doctrine of the open door and the maintenance of the political independence and territorial integrity of China are rooted deep in your history. On the other hand opportunity for free development under guarantee of national security is the slogan of China. The Chinese delegation faces the issue with confidence and hope."

The approach to the question of China as the main factor in the Far Eastern discussion still looms as a major problem before the Conference. It is permissible to state here and now that the confidence expressed by Dr. Koo in the ability of the United States to get an accord from the powers that will satisfy full Chinese aspirations is at variance with what intimations of policies and aims have been manifested since the Conference convened. Chinese officials and political experts in Far Eastern affairs pointed out yesterday that much of the talk about the open door and other equally vague terms is wide of the mark and hardly touches the issue as the Chinese see it. Everything, it is pointed out, depends on the definition of China, particularly on the definition which the United States delegation accepts in dealing with the Chinese question.

## Boundaries Are Vague

Does the China to which the open door doctrine and doctrine of political independence and territorial integrity apply mean the China within the Great Wall, or does it mean the real China, as Chinese desire it to be understood, taking in Manchuria and Mongolia? This is the question of questions for the Chinese delegation. On this definition depends the issue of the Conference so far as the Chinese aspirations referred to by Dr. Koo are concerned. That some of the powers in the Conference are prepared to make a fight for the acceptance of the delimited China is certain. It is so certain, in fact, that there is already considerable talk, some of it quite open to use the China beyond the Great Wall, the vast territory of Manchuria

and Mongolia, as a bargaining point in the Far Eastern settlement. Chinese officials, not members of the delegation, for the latter exhibit all the nervousness of a delegation with a divided country and divided councils behind it, are convinced that it is the policy of Tokyo to concentrate the ability and the prestige of her delegation on securing from the powers some form of recognition of her claims of political hegemony over the trading point just specified, namely, Manchuria and Mongolia.

Those who view the situation in this light, believe that the Japanese delegation is ready to concede practically everything else if this one vantage point is secured; that in return for Japan will accept the limitation placed on her with regard to naval armaments; that in return for it Shantung will be wholly evacuated; that in the barter the scrapping of the Anglo-Japanese alliance will be accepted without demur; that the open door to the China which is left will be swallowed without any reference to claims of "prior interest" or any illusions to a Japanese Monroe Doctrine.

Not only is this said to be the fact but it is stated that at least one major power is now supporting Japan in the Conference. According to the Chinese authorities France is extending her aid in favor of the definition of China that Japan is said to desire. France has financial interests of large extent in Manchuria. The Chinese Eastern Railroad was built largely with French money. The overthrow of the old Russian régime placed this interest in such jeopardy that France would be more than willing, it is said, to accord support to Japanese aims in return for recognition of the economic and financial interest she has in Manchuria.

Everything, of course, depends on the attitude of the United States and Great Britain. One big consideration in the interest of China is the fact that any agreement by the powers that would look like a violation of the territorial integrity of China would form a rallying center for opposition to whatever other proposals might come out of the Conference. This is particularly true of the United States Senate. On the other hand the question may well be asked whether Secretary Hughes can risk a hitch in the plans for limitation of armaments, for the scrapping of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the substitution for it of a tri-partite naval treaty, the withdrawal of Japan from Shantung, a restatement of the open door, to maintain on paper the loose cohesion of the Chinese Republic. Will the United States agree to barter? It is too early and too dangerous to say, but bartering seems to be a distinct probability at the moment.

Chile Interested in Pacific. SANTIAGO, Chile—Foreign Minister Ernesto Barrios Jara, sent a cable message to the Secretary of State Hughes at Washington yesterday expressing the sincere wishes of the Chilean Government for success of the Armament Conference.

The Chilean hope, the dispatch said, was that "the principle of the limitation of armaments, at one time in practical operation between Chile and Argentina, may now find propitious formulas to attain the noble result of securing peace and harmony in the world, especially on the Pacific Ocean, upon which stretches 3000 miles of Chilean coastline."


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STREET RAILROAD  
OPPOSES FARE CUT

Connecticut Traction Company Is  
Reluctant to Accept Suggestion  
That Patronage and Revenue  
Will Increase With Lower Rate

**HARTFORD, Connecticut.**—Reluctance on the part of the Connecticut Street Railway Company to accept the recommendation of the Public Utilities Commission and test the financial effect of 5-cent in place of 10-cent fares, without transfer, on branch lines is the latest development in the fare rate issue. Following the suggestion of the commission, which was the present fare as prejudicial to the public interest socially, economically and in general welfare, that returns might be increased by greater patronage at reduced fare, the question has become one for state-wide discussion and action.

Disbarment of motor bus competition with the trolleys by official order was recently accomplished, despite the fact that people in the suburban districts of the larger cities. With this order, however, hope was held out that the cheaper service given by the jitneys would be met by lower trolley fares. No such result has been forthcoming, and the Public Utilities Commission, in proposing the 5-cent fare expedient, suggested that the ban on motor bus competition might be removed unless relief was provided.

## Test Case Heard

Inasmuch as the street railway company is a state-wide organization, present interest centers in the Bridgeport case. This involves the common problem and stands in the light of a test case. An important manufacturing city, Bridgeport has felt economic depression during the readjustment from conditions of war production, and the majority of workers dwelling in suburban districts find the 10-cent fare for short trips a serious burden. Wages have turned notably downward, while the cost of getting to and from work is unchanged. In turn, the trolleys have lost patronage through the increasing numbers of those walking to work, the great majority of whom would ride were trolley fares in keeping with deflated pocketbooks.

At a hearing before the commission on the Bridgeport case, George D. Watrous, counsel for the traction company, and its president, L. H. Storrs, protested against the 5-cent proposal on the ground that it "will ruin the tariff unity of the company." The company expressed opposition to the recommendation either as a test or as a permanent practice at present. The commission had extensive testimony in view of the reduction as a feasible operating policy from the financial standpoint.

## Five-Cent Fare Urged

"The 10-cent fare does not bring the necessary revenue," said Richard T. Higgins, chairman of the commission, reiterating the views of that body in the course of the Bridgeport hearing. "If the street railways cannot manage to supply service in Bridgeport without a continuing loss there is only one alternative." I would suggest the test of a lower fare without transfer, keeping the accounts of this city separate. Such an experiment could not put the company in worse straits and in the absence of some prompt action for relief in Bridgeport the commission will feel obliged in the interests of the public to authorize additional jitneys."

Everett J. Lake, Governor of Connecticut, has also expressed himself as convinced that the fares must come down, and that the test of the 5-cent rate idea is the most logical step to be taken. The common council of Hartford has voted to renew its fight for a reduction of carfare in that city. In anticipation of the decision of the commission Mr. Higgins refuses comment beyond saying that the ruling will probably "be an indication of our attitude toward lower rates in general."

ULSTER NOT PREPARED  
TO SURRENDER RIGHTS

**BELFAST, Ireland (Tuesday).**—(By the Associated Press.)—U. M. Andrews, Minister of Labor in the Ulster Cabinet, upon his return to Belfast from London this morning, issued the following statement:

"A disgraceful betrayal of Ulster has been attempted by the Coalition Cabinet. The suggestion has been made that we should agree to a parliament for all Ireland with dominion powers. We have informed His Majesty's Government that we are not prepared to admit the ascendancy of any parliament other than the Imperial Parliament over ours or to agree to its reserved services being transferred to a parliament for all Ireland, which undoubtedly would be controlled by those who are enemies of the Empire.

"Our Premier and his colleagues

have pointed out to His Majesty's Government in the clearest possible way that any discussion based on a parliament for all Ireland must prove fruitless and we have asked that this proposal should be withdrawn before any conference takes place between His Majesty's Government and the Ulster Cabinet. In the interests of peace, which every right-thinking person desires, we accepted a parliament of our own as a compromise and final settlement. It is for our opponents, if they desire peace, to accept and work their Parliament in Southern Ireland in the same spirit, with the object of producing a happy, prosperous, peaceful and loyal Ireland. The Ulster representatives will not agree to any surrender of her rights."

RENT VICTIMS OF  
CHICAGO OPEN WAR  
ON BUILDING TRADES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

**CHICAGO, Illinois.**—Because a few interests on both sides of the building trades deadlock have either secretly evaded or openly defied the award handed down by Judge K. M. Landis of the United States District Court, thereby prolonging a situation declared to be intolerable, a citizens' committee has been organized and will begin a campaign here this week to support all unions and builders who abide by the award and fight those who do not.

Victims of high rents and the housing shortage, conditions for which the building trades tie-up is declared to be directly responsible, are to be represented by the committee, which is composed of 100 leading citizens. It was fostered by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Solid backing of public opinion and assistance from public agencies for the enforcement of its demands has been urged. The police, the courts, the city government, the business community and the press are expected to back the committee in its efforts to clean up the conditions which have been a blight, it is declared, for many years on the growth of the city.

It is named the Citizens Committee for the Enforcement of the Landis Award, and is to be a permanent organization. Pledges from the contractors giving the committee absolute power to deal with Labor unions has been obtained. One of the first steps is to be the opening of employment offices here and in outlying cities to hire carpenters and other building tradesmen to help the shortage of trained Labor caused by unions which are violating or ignoring the award.

In stating the necessity for the organization of the committee, John W. O'Leary, who promoted the preliminary work for the association of commerce, said:

"Two months have elapsed since Judge Landis gave his award in the building controversy. Prior to the award Chicago for years had paid tribute to dishonesty, graft and various forms of extortion. Conditions have grown more intolerable each year. We have reached a stage where investors hesitate to supply funds for building because of extravagant costs; where business expansion is halted because of excessive overhead; where rents have become burdensome and where industries have feared to take advantage of Chicago's wonderful natural facilities and market position because of its reputation based on conditions in the building trades."

MRS. STOKES' CASE  
ORDERED DISMISSED

**KANSAS CITY, Missouri.**—The government's case against Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, New York Socialist, was dismissed here yesterday by W. H. Hallett, Assistant United States District Attorney for western Missouri. Mr. Hallett's action was pursuant to instructions from the Attorney-General's office in Washington.

## CALIFORNIAN LAUNCHED

**CHESTER, Pennsylvania.**—The twin screw electrically driven motorship Californian was launched yesterday from the yards of the Merchant Shipbuilding Corporation. The craft was sponsored by Mrs. George S. Dearborn of New York, widow of a former president of the American-Hawaiian Steamship lines, for which the 10,000-ton cargo carrier was built. The ship was christened with a flask of old California wine.

The Californian is of a new type, being of all-steel construction, even to its masts and booms.

## BATTLESHIP IN TESTS

**ROCKLAND, Maine.**—The super-dreadnaught Maryland, with a speed record of 23½ knots an hour to her credit, went back to the Rockland trial course yesterday for standardization runs at lesser speeds. Full power runs, using two outboard screws, back and steering tests and "figure eights," were the rest of her tests for the day.

CONSOLIDATION OF  
JAILS AGAIN ISSUE

Economy to Taxpayer and Better  
Treatment of Prisoners Seen  
as Result to State Control  
of Penal Institutions

**BOSTON, Massachusetts.**—With approval of the convening of the Massachusetts General Court the question of consolidating the houses of correction of the various counties under state control is again becoming an active issue, and promises to become one of the leading problems before the coming session for disposition. While the issue involves, in a general way, the relative value of the county system of government, the immediate consideration is confined exclusively to penal institutions and the advisability of maintaining a dual system as at present.

Since the enactment of the national prohibition law the marked falling off in jail populations has been general, and the question of maintaining an expensive jail system for a few has been put for answer. In Massachusetts the depopulation of the penal institutions has been added to by a successfully functioning probation system. These factors together have operated to bring the population of these institutions to a general situation of an average one-third capacity.

Taking cognizance of the issue, the General Court appointed a special joint committee of the Senate and House to investigate and hold hearings on the question of consolidation. This committee was continued in a recess capacity and has carried on its inquiry into the subject by hearings and visits to many parts of the State. While the hearings thus far held have brought out a mass of contradictory evidence, they have also demonstrated that there is a well-mobilized sentiment for economy through consolidation and for better treatment of prisoners, and that the opposition is largely based on reluctance of so-called "county rings" to give up county institutions.

Consolidation Debated  
Both sides of the issue were presented in a debate between Cornelius A. Parker, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, and Alfred L. Cutler, chairman of the county commissioners of Middlesex County. The discussion was before nearly 100 legislative chairmen of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, called in meeting to hear the merits of the question.

Urging state control, Mr. Parker dwelt particularly on the lack of ability on the part of officials of county institutions in some cases, and the lack of facilities in others, for improving the condition of inmates of the houses of correction. Some men are serving their eighth term as a direct result of this, he asserted, adding that the state control would allow discriminating commitment sending prisoners to the place best fitted to restore them as fit members of a community.

"They would be given industrial training so that they could earn their living later," Mr. Parker declared. "If victims of liquor or drug habits, they would be given special treatment. Exercise, recreation and farm work would be provided. If the prisoners were illiterate they could be properly educated. All these things are now practically impossible in the county administration of penal institutions."

Cost of Prison  
With regard to per capita cost, a subject about which there has been much controversy during hearings on the consolidation issue, Mr. Parker stated that the per capita expense of operating the county institutions was an average of \$819 in 1920. The state cost he set at less than \$400. The prison populations will not go back to old figures because of prohibition and probation, he added.

Mr. Cutting did not deny the need for improvement in county administration of the prisons, but said that the same test is applicable to the state institutions. He placed the assertion that between 1907 and 1915 the county had been operated at more than \$1,000,000 less cost than the State, against Mr. Parker's per capita figures. Classification has not been introduced into the state prisons, he asserted. Mr. Cutting suggested uniform management of county institutions by a central board and greater cooperation between county and state authorities as better solutions of the problem.

Action by the Legislature on a consolidation law will be sought at the coming session. Among the organizations supporting the issue the Massachusetts

Civil League is taking an active part. At a recent meeting the league voted to devote considerable effort to this work during the year.

PRINCETON CONFERS  
DEGREE ON MR. FOCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

**PRINCETON, New Jersey.**—Marshal Ferdinand Foch paid an official visit to New Jersey yesterday morning and the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him. He addressed delegates from the New Jersey Post of the American Legion and the Federation des Veteraans Français, of Millstone, New Jersey.

In presenting Marshal Foch with the degree, Dean West said in part: "In words which are half battles and in battles which are full victories, he has taught the world that the awakened spirit of man is greater than all man-made machinery of destruction, be it ever so elaborate or colossal."

"When shall his glory fade? Not till the men forget the measureless debt to France. Not till they forget that energy of soul in accord with truth and honor is the one superlative mark of manhood."

President Hibben, introducing Marshal Foch, said in part: "You stand before us today and before the world the symbol of that spiritual power and aspiration which, penetrating the veil of battle, beheld in faith a new era of enduring peace upon the earth, and the establishing of liberty, justice and mercy as the law of mankind."

**Arts Academy to Honor Marshal**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York.**—At the annual meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters beginning Friday, held in connection with the honors to be paid, in conjunction with Columbia University, to Marshal Foch as a French Academician, three more Americans distinguished in arts and letters will be elected to the "immortal fifty." The chairs to be filled are those of John Burroughs, Abbot Henderson Thayer and Barret Wendell.

The election will bring here the 250 members of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, from whom the "immortals" are chosen. The Academy acts as a national literary and artistic council, which, as prescribed by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, makes and protects standards of American arts and letters.

Prof. Brander Matthews of Columbia, chancellor of the academy, described the event as marking an epoch in the development of cultured standards in this country.

SPEEDY DISPOSITION  
OF VESSELS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York.**—Speedy disposition of the better vessels of the American fleet of 5,000,000 or more tons to American companies for operation under the American flag at terms made with a view to their continued operation, was urged by United States Senator William M. Calder on Monday at the opening of the Marine Exposition here. The exposition was opened by a signal from President Harding in Washington, who sent greetings to all peoples and organizations engaged in the effort to promote the American merchant marine.

Senator Calder said that a strong merchant marine was a necessary element of national prosperity and that American shipping needed just the sort of aid provided by the Jones bill. Private ownership of American lines was specifically prescribed by law, trade routes should be established, tramp services put into private hands and government operation done away with, he said, adding that it was a mistake for the Shipping Board to continue its high-salaried experts for more than the few months necessary for them to establish routes and to designate ships for those routes.

## HOTEL MEN DISCUSS PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York.**—The sixth National Hotel Men's Exposition is now being held at the Sixty-Ninth Regiment Armory. A prominent topic of discussion is the possibility of reducing hotel costs to bring prices to pre-war levels.

STRIKE LAID TO  
MANUFACTURERS

Public Sympathy With Garment  
Workers Apparent, Following  
Abrogation of Wage Agree-  
ment by the Employers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York.**—Despite claims of the manufacturers that many workers remained in their places, Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the garment strike which began yesterday "is a 100 per cent strike." He said that every worker engaged in the making of women's garments here had walked out and that the union was prepared to finance an all-winter strike if necessary. Later in the day, however, Mr. Schlesinger said that more than 600 employers had made settlement application for resumption of work on the old weekly pay basis and that some 40 applications had already been acted upon favorably. It was estimated that about 1000 operatives would return to work today under the old system.

Newspaper and other interests which have heretofore opposed the garment workers when striking, in this case declare that the manufacturers have forced the strike and even that in their apparent desire to destroy the union the manufacturers have shown themselves opposed to order and conciliation.

## Sympathy with Workers

There is apparent a strong feeling on the part of the public that the manufacturers have not dealt fairly, as they were under agreement with the union to observe the week-work system, the 44-hour week, a fixed wage scale and arbitration of all differences. This agreement was to run until June, 1922, but it is charged that the manufacturers have treated it as a scrap of paper. They have also abrogated a signed agreement with the union whereby a committee of six, three members representing the manufacturers and three the union, was appointed last summer to study production with a view to preventing slacking from holding it down. This committee to report on November 1. The manufacturers met shortly before that date, disregarded that agreement and announced that on November 14 they would inaugurate the piecework system with a 49-hour week and reduced wages.

The union, which characterizes piecework as un-American and enslaving, has announced, as in the last strike, when the system and its attendant sweatshops were done away with, that it will fight it to a finish.

"We are better fitted to fight for our rights than ever before," said Mr. Schlesinger, "and should the strike be prolonged throughout the winter we shall probably issue 'liberty bonds' for a short period, say three years, which we expect that the public will buy, for we believe that public sympathy is with us. We say 'liberty bonds,' because if they are issued, it will be for the purpose of helping us gain and hold our liberty. We have come to no definite decision regarding this matter, but have a committee at work upon a plan, to be proposed should it be deemed necessary."

## Walk-Out Called Complete

The strike, which has been characterized as the most peaceful walkout in the history of the industry, is directed against the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers Protective Association and the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association, comprising about 2500 employers. Mr. Schlesinger, who has counseled peaceful picketing with obedience to police instructions and avoidance of argument, has appealed to the police for protection against private guards who may be engaged by the protective association, as has happened before, he says, to assault the workers in the exercise of their legitimate right of peaceful picketing. Picketing has not yet begun, he added, as the industry is at a complete standstill, but it will be as soon as the employers undertake to engage operatives.

The fall season in the industry had only 10 days or two weeks more to run, after which the workers would

## A Cause For Real Thanksgiving

National Customers are now Purchasing the Best Quality Meat Food Products at prices which are Lower Than Prevailed Years Before The War. National Volume Sales Permit Us to Quote These Attractive Prices.

Fresh Pork Loins to roast.....25¢ lb  
Best Top Round Steak.....39¢ lb  
Swift Premium Bacon.....39¢ lb  
Swift Brookfield Print Butter

49c lb.

National Butchers Company

1300 Beacon St.—137 Harvard Ave.  
Brookline Allston

"Largest retailers of Meats in America."

TARIFF OPPOSES  
CONFERENCE IDEAL

Director of National Dry Goods  
Association Says American  
Valuation Plan Stands in Way  
of International Harmony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York.**—"While President Harding and Secretary Hughes are dealing manfully and convincingly with the tremendous problem of disarmament, to win the world to the proposals of mutual trust and confidence made by America," said Lew Hahn, managing director of the National Dry Goods Association, yesterday, "a few Americans are busy in the gesture of building an American tariff wall so high as to keep out of their natural market in the United States the manufactured products of those very nations upon whose friendship and confidence the President and Secretary are counting."

"Although it may be presumed that the matter of a proposed American tariff law is not a subject which properly could come before the international Conference in Washington, it may be taken for granted that in the discussions outside of the formal Conference, the American valuation tariff plan will come in for a large share of consideration."

"The delegates from abroad must know their peoples need American agricultural products and they must know that they have no way to pay for such American farm products unless the American people are willing to take their pay in the manufactured products of Europe."

"Is it reasonable to suppose the delegates can accept American proposals for limitation of armament seriously and in good faith while the American Congress, at the very time that these American proposals are made, is on the verge of approving a tariff bill which would exclude trade between their nations and ours?"

"Tariff laws they can understand and wherever differing conditions and cost of manufacture require a differential in favor of our manufacturers for the protection of our American industry, there can be no such complaint, but with a complicated, deceptive, unworkable plan like American valuation, they can only feel that it is the avowed intention of the congress to isolate the United States from any commercial contact with the nations with which President Harding and Secretary Hughes are laboring to build political and economic understandings."

"In the courageous intelligence of Secretary Hughes' opening proposal, those few American manufacturers who are clamoring for the adoption of the Fordney bill containing the 'American valuation plan should see a tremendous lesson of restraint for the good of all.'"

JUGO-SLAVS DECLINE  
TO ACCEPT FRONTIER

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia (Monday)

(By The Associated Press.)—Jugo-Slavia cannot accept the decision of the Allied Council of Ambassadors delimiting the boundary line between Jugo-Slavia and Albania, the Cabinet decided at a meeting last night. A note to this effect will be sent to the Allies.

It is stated in official circles here that the Jugo-Slav troops have not advanced beyond the legitimate boundaries of Serbia. The Ambassadors' Council recently sent a note to the Jugo-Slav Government demanding immediate withdrawal of its troops from the territory, within the limits previously defined by the Council. It is believed 30,000 troops are advancing toward the Serbian border.

## ROMA MAKES TEST FLIGHT

**NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia.**—The semi-rigid airship Roma, purchased from Italy by the United States, made her first test flight yesterday, remaining in the air nearly four hours. Officers at Langley Field described the flight as most successful.

## JUDGES' BILL APPROVED

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—Favorable report on the Walsh bill to create 23 additional federal district judges was offered yesterday by the House Judiciary Committee. Similar legislation is pending before a Senate committee and has been recommended by Attorney-General Daugherty and Chief Justice Taft.

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## James McCreery &amp; Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK 34th Street

A Thanksgiving Sale of  
Rogers' Plated Flatware

The Adonis Design

Guaranteed for Twenty-five Years.

Thanksgiving Day of all days the hostess is anxious that her table appear to particularly good advantage. It will, with the addition of the Adonis design in Rogers' Plated Flatware. Its simple dignity and beauty have a charm and appeal that win immediate favor. This is the time to secure it, for, in order to introduce it, we are offering this design to-morrow only, at especially low prices.

Tea Spoon Sets.....set, 2.00  
Table Spoons or Forks.....set, 4.00  
Dessert Spoons or Forks.....set, 3.75  
Round Bowl Soup Spoons.....set, 4.00  
Bouillon Spoons.....set, 3.75  
Oyster Forks.....set, 2.50  
Salad Forks.....set, 4.00  
Coffee Spoons.....set, 2.00  
Butter Spreaders.....set, 3.75  
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## PROGRESS MADE IN MELILLA CAMPAIGN

**Danger of an Attack on Melilla Much Lessened After Spanish Army Began New "Drive" on High Moorish Stronghold**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—The recent news from Morocco could not have been better. Gurugu has been surrounded, the old mountain which is honeycombed with rebellious tribesmen and which in other campaigns has been always one of the most formidable threats and dangers to Spanish arms and a constant difficulty in the prosecution of military operations. All this is not over by any means as yet, with Mr. Gurugu, but the fear that it lays upon Melilla, which it overlooks, and upon the various advancing Spanish columns is reduced to very small proportions. With the occupation of Atlaten, following some quite brilliant operations, it is considered that the first phase of the new campaign has been brought to a successful climax. The country round Melilla has been cleared and Spain now holds all the main strategic points for the occupation of all the territory as far as the River Kert. It is less than a year ago that General Silvestre was approaching and crossing the Kert with no small apprehension, and it is now remarked that the new army has done as much in three weeks as was formerly done in six months.

Though it is said the first phase has been rounded off, there is naturally to be no halt at this stage, though new plans have to be made and John de la Cierva, the War Minister, has gone off to Melilla again to confer with the High Commissioner. It may be remarked that one of the details that have recently had to be made is to the effect that it is not true—as stated from a French source, which indicated that natives had brought in the "new" army—that the Spaniards had evacuated Zok el Arba, an important position, and that having lost their faith in their ability to effect their advance by military means they were now trying to buy off the rebel leaders. There has, of course, been no trouble at Zok el Arba, and it was from here that one of the most recent advances was initiated. It becomes more and more difficult to understand how such extraordinary "news" as this reaches the French sources from which it is issued to such of the world as waits for it.

### Remarkable Engagement

After the battle of Taza, when the enemy made an unexpectedly strong attack upon a convoy, it was determined to lose no time in forcing a strong punitive movement upon the rebels who, it was known, were again gathering themselves together for a supreme effort. What followed was very remarkable. General Federico Berenguer says that no battle of the kind that ensued has ever taken place between Spaniards and Moors on African soil before, and that neither French nor Spaniards have ever been faced with such a determined enemy in Morocco. These were for the most part the army of the Gueyaya tribes, supplemented by reinforcements sent by Abd el Krim, on the slopes of the Gurugu, and the commander-in-chief of the rebels, in furnishing them with this assistance, said they must resist to the end and at all costs prevent Atlaten from being taken.

In this new operation the leading parts as before were taken by General Federico Berenguer and General Sanjurjo. General Caballero also coming in this time with his assistance. This General Federico Berenguer, who has much distinguished himself in the operations so far and is one of the big successes of the campaign, is brother to General Damaso Berenguer, the High Commissioner. His work hitherto has been brilliant in the extreme, but comparatively little notice has been taken of it, and at last there is something of an outcry in the Madrid press that sufficient justice has not been done to his splendid effort. It appears that his operations have come in for very scant mention in the official dispatches sent by his brother, the High Commissioner, and the praise has been piled on the other high officers. The delicacy of the High Commissioner's situation is appreciated; he fears its being suggested that his brother's appointment and procedure are the result of fraternal favoritism, when the truth is that military genius clearly runs in the Berenguer family and Federico is certainly one of the ablest of all Spanish generals, even as he is one of the youngest. It is insisted that for the future more credit shall be given to him, as the work of his column has not only been brilliantly executed but has been the

most dangerous of all, the position of the general himself being constantly one of peril.

### Tribe Fights Over Large Front

The battle with the Gueyayas and their friends was developed on a front of no less than 10 kilometers, and along this front were spread some 30,000 Moors. As on previous occasions they were well organized, and had much of the manner of a European army. They were entrenched nearly all the way, they made rifle fire along the whole length of their 10 kilometers, with artillery giving them support, and the troops in their front line were supplied with fresh ammunition by mules, on whose backs it was carried to the trenches. This is a very different kind of warfare on the part of the natives than anything they have ever accomplished before. They were as faithful as they could be to the command of Abd el Krim, and resisted to the utmost as the Spaniards, whose full strength was 25,000, advanced upon their positions. There were times when the fighting was of the hand-to-hand character and very desperate. The Spanish official communiqué says that the enemy presented himself in dense, compact masses, had struggled desperately and had sustained enormous losses without flinching. The Spaniards give full credit to the bravery of the enemy, who, it is believed, lost not less than 10,000 men. The Spaniards, after 12 hours' fighting, ultimately attained all their objectives, the positions taken being Segangan, Uled Daud and Seb. The last named, which was the headquarters of the Moorish staff, is midway between Nador and Atlaten, and Uled Daud is useful for preventing any flank attack by the Moors from Gurugu. The valley of Segangan is about five kilometers from Nador.

Three days later, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the advance was resumed, Atlaten being now the direct objective. General Sanjurjo and Federico Berenguer again led, and though there was some severe fighting, the Moors did not offer the same resistance as before. It was evident that to some considerable extent they had lost faith in their prospects, and that the numbers of their losses had frightened them. It was reported that even now they were hurrying away across the Kert in large numbers. Sanjurjo's column pressed on to Atlaten, and with the Foreign Legion leading, occupied it at 10 o'clock, while Berenguer made for the sanctuary of Chorta Mislam and surrounded it, respecting its religious character to the full.

### Rebel Leader at Large

There have been rumors that Abd el Krim has been captured, and it has to be remarked that these emanate from Tangier and not from Melilla, and are to be disregarded. The same story has been put in circulation before; it will be remembered that General Silvestre in the extremity of his difficulties, was reported to have rejected that Abd el Krim was in Spanish hands at last. It is not going to be easy to catch this very clever man. But another and perhaps more credible report is that Abd el Krim's army has been cut in two and that one part has gone over to the country of the Beni bu Ifur and the other to Taxuda.

Gurugu may now be encircled, and it is pointed out that the taking of Atlaten gives control of Mount Africa, where there are French mines, and of Mount Nizan where there are Spanish mines. There is a special narrow-gauge light railway along here from Nador to Melilla, and been very industrious in cutting the main line from Melilla to Nador and on to Zeluhan whenever they got the chance, they have scarcely touched this.

### RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS IN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—An event which may quite likely eventuate in the near future is the appointment of Indians to the five vacant Rhodes scholarships formerly allotted to German students, but which have been in abeyance since 1914. The Hon. Mr. Sethna advocated this course of action and his views commended themselves to the sense of the speakers were of the opinion that it was inconsistent with the dignity of India to approach the Rhodes Trustees as supplicants, especially after consideration of the attitude of South Africa to Indians. They made the mistake of regarding Cecil Rhodes as a South African instead of as a great imperialist with incidentally the broadest views of what constitute British citizens, which he clearly considered should contain distinctions of class, caste, color or creed. The representative of the government said that Mr. Montagu was in communication with the Rhodes Trustees.

## CONTINUANCE OF MOPLAH RISING

**Rebel Leader, After a Decisive Setback, Takes to the Hills and Is Followed by the Troops**

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—The Moplah rising, which has now been in progress for some months, is not yet suppressed and is certainly the longest internal disturbance from which India has suffered since the Mutiny. As reported before, the rebels who escaped from previous actions fled to the hills and there in the dense jungle area began to concentrate afresh until they mustered nearly 3,000 strong and made things rather unpleasant at night by their raids on their neighbors. Military concentration began afresh and after some minor skirmishes a heavier engagement was fought, when a large force of rebels was dispersed with heavy loss and their leader, Variankunath Kumbi-Ahmad Haji, is being closely pursued. Graphic stories continue to come through of the early days of the rebellion, but only recently did the Honorable Mr. Craik, at the meeting of the Council of State, give it as the official view of the government of Madras that the "position is still serious; the spirit of the rebellion unbroken." Possibly Major Welldon's successful fight may help to reduce morale, and except in the immediate vicinity of the troops and close to the railways, the life and property of non-Muhammadans is not safe. Roads and bridges repaired by the troops are broken after they have been passed. It is impossible to establish police stations and still more to reopen ordinary courts and offices or even to ascertain the damage done to public and private property.

As stated above, the situation has improved slightly since the publication of this official communiqué, but amazement has been caused by an article in the Madras Publicity Bureau that this outbreak of the Moplahs was foreseen almost for a certainty two years ago and for August, the month for which Mr. Gandhi promised swaraj.

Certainly the government did not take excessive precautions. This Moplah outbreak differs from all previous ones in that the latter were just brief excesses of a few fanatical dacoits. This time there have been thousands in the field who have borne all the marks of careful organization and arming while the systematic attacks on all conceivable methods of transport is a phenomenon among the unsophisticated tribesmen. The report draws attention to the intensive campaign on the part of the non-cooperators; to the comparative apathy of the Loyalists; to the heat engendered by the imprisonment of Yakub Hassan, a Calicut leader of the Khilafists. Muhammad Ali's scandalous speech at Erode was reprinted as a leaflet in the vernacular.

### Alleged Effects of Apology

The apologies given by the government for certain excesses committed in the administration of martial law in the Punjab in 1919 had the worst possible effect on the inflammable Moplahs. The wildest promises were being made during the period of active preparation which commenced last May. It was said that Mahatma Gandhi and Muhammad Ali were the forces with whom the government were afraid to have conflict; that August 1921 the Maharaja having issued an edict that there should be no more wrong in India, that Hindus and Muhammadans should unite, and that the former were voluntarily to accept Islam. On the actual conflagration taking place the emissaries went broadcast over the land, asserting that the Sultan of Turkey was sending a mighty army which was already on its way to India. When the local authorities from May onward attempted to arrest the course of the agitation, the evil was too deep-seated. The whole affair forms a striking commentary on the apparent negligence of the Chelmsford régime.

In no administration except that of the British Empire would one find the curious paradox of the government vigorously endeavoring to suppress a revolution, on the one hand, and on the other announce that they are prepared to repeal practically all the exceptional legislation that has been passed to meet the revolutionary and anarchical movements of the last generation and the special circumstances of the war, yet today there is published the report of the Repressive Laws Committee which composed both of Europeans and of Indians and of official and unofficial members, and with practically a government guarantee that their recommendations would be accepted, urges that all this legisla-

tion—as being inconsistent with the atmosphere which it is hoped is being generated by the reforms—should be abandoned. This means that the famous laws of 1918, known as the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, with the analogous laws of the Bombay and Madras presidencies, are to be abandoned with one reservation alone. That is that the committee does not recommend that the repeal of the act should apply to exiles from foreign or protected states who are liable to become focuses of intrigue against those states. It is meant still to apply to the suppression of agitation against native states to whom the British Government stands in a protective position; to Bolshevik immigrants and to anyone tampering with the inflammable material on the frontier.

### Agitation and Defense

The committee unequivocally recommends that the Defense of India Act should be repealed, holding that at present it only applies to certain restrictions on emigration. The famous Rowlatt Act, attributed to as spurious an agitation as ever troubled a country, and which has never actually been brought into force and one of the nominal causes of the Punjab rebellion, is also to be repealed. The only two acts which the committee considers should be still kept on the Statute Book are the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 and the Seditious Meetings Act of 1911, although be it noted that the committee does not consider that any of this legislation should be repealed "in view of the grave situation which exists and which may become more serious until such time as the situation improves." It must be added that all the local governments were unanimous in asking for the retention of these two measures.

The committee has throughout been at great pains to assert their sympathy with the new democratic feeling in India and that as far as possible it is desirable to rely solely on the ordinary law of the land. If the wholesale repeal of these laws would do much to strengthen those who are anxious to assist the government and to help in propaganda, repeal would be desirable, but they have come to the conclusion that the ordinary law in itself is hardly sufficient to cope with an agitation such as India has recently passed through. Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code is not sufficient where there is a risk of the disorder being on an extensive scale.

A further argument for repealing laws of restraint on the press and retaining them where the spoken word is concerned, is that in India where the mass of the population is illiterate the latter is so much more effective. The Viceroy's written comment is as follows:

"We hope that it may be possible to repeal the acts during the Delhi session. We can make no definite recommendation on this point at present. We trust that these acts may be accompanied by a healthy change in the political situation. The duration of retention rests in other hands than ours. To this endeavor to adjust the conflicting claims of political considerations and administrative necessity we have applied the fundamentals on which the Constitutional Reforms are based. The problem before us is, we consider, a test case of the cooperation received from those upon whom new opportunities of service will thus be conferred and the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility. We recognize our responsibility in the maintenance of peace and order. We are prepared to trust both the provincial councils and the imperial Legislature for such support as may be necessary. We believe that the Executive will use any exceptional powers with the utmost caution and restraint. Their action may always be challenged in the local legislatures." The matter may well be left for future consideration with these weighty words of Lord Reading.

### INQUIRY "UNNECESSARY"

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Senate Commerce Committee declined yesterday to institute an investigation of the Shipping Board as proposed in a resolution by Senator La Follette, Republican, Wisconsin. The vote was understood to have been unanimous, senators voicing the opinion that the proposed inquiry was "unnecessary and unwarranted," at this time.

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## TRADE FIGURES FOR TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

**Need Shown for More Friendly Cooperation Between Succession States to Break Down Artificial Trade Barriers**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Important information, affecting not only British but business interests throughout the world, has recently been made public through the report of R. A. Bruce Lockhart, commercial secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Prague, on the industrial and economic situation in Tzecho-Slovakia. The report is full of statistics and general information, but it is impossible to give more than a brief indication of its chief contents in this article.

Tzecho-Slovakia, by various peace treaties, acquired territory about the size of England and Wales, and the present population is estimated at 13,500,000. Of this total the Tzechs number 8,000,000, and the remaining population is composed (approximately) of Germans, 3,700,000; Slovaks, 1,700,000; Magyars, 1,250,000; Ruthenians, 300,000; Poles, 250,000. The new republic, therefore, has no lack of racial problems.

The country in the main is highly industrialized, rich in forest land, and well farmed. Oil is found in Slovakia, and there are valuable coal-fields and mineral deposits. In spite of this wealth, the country is not self-supporting. A list is appended to the report giving particulars of the commodities required, and for which import licenses are readily granted. Wheat, oats, maize, cattle, wool, cotton, rubber, and fertilizers are some of the chief items in this list.

### Dependence on Foreign Resources

Industry in Tzecho-Slovakia can be divided into three groups: (1) the agricultural industries which obtain their raw materials in the country itself; (2) those industries which can obtain only a part of their raw materials in the Republic; and (3) those industries which obtain all their raw materials from abroad. Group 2 comprises the steel, iron and metallurgical industries, the glass industry, the chemical and the leather industries. The third group comprises chiefly the textile industries.

Tzecho-Slovakia is, it appears, the largest exporter of beet sugar and the second largest beet-producing country in the world. During 1919-20 her sugar exports enabled the new Republic to purchase food and to provide the raw materials necessary to keep active her extensive industries. The prohibition of alcohol in the United States, as the report states, caused a marked increase in the consumption of sugar. "America bought up the last bag of Tzecho-Slovakian sugar at \$44 a c.o.b. Hamburg (March 1920) whereas in October 1919, the highest price obtainable was \$26.50," the report states.

Since then, however, the situation has entirely changed. Tzecho-Slovakia, like other countries, was overtaken by the world economic crisis. A considerable number of her factories have closed down altogether, and practically all the others are working short time. The next few months are expected to be critical, but the government is apparently hopeful of tiding over its difficulties.

### Territorial Gain, Economic Loss

Readers who are familiar with the theories advanced in Keynes' "Economic Consequences of the Peace" will be interested in the conclusions reached on the present economic sit-

uation in the following quotation from the report: "It must never be forgotten that, if by the peace treaty the Tzechs became possessed of 30 per cent of the industry of the former Austrian Empire, they have also lost some 50 or 60 per cent of their former markets. In other words 80 per cent of the Austrian industry was concentrated in Bohemia."

"This industry which was protected by a tariff against Germany, and which formerly had its best markets among the 45,000,000 inhabitants of the former Austrian Empire, has today a home market of less than 14,000,000. The Tzecho-Slovak State has, therefore, an industry far too large for its needs. Not only have the old markets to be reconquered, and reconquered now without the aid of tariff privileges, but owing to the low purchasing power of the neighboring states new markets have to be discovered."

The remedy, according to the observations of the writer of this report, lies in a closer and more friendly cooperation between the various succession states, and a breaking down of those artificial and vexatious barriers created by the policy of mutual blockade. Happily there are not wanting signs that the states of Central Europe are beginning to realize the causes of the trouble and work for their removal.

### Labor Problem Taking Form

Rigorous control is exercised by the government over the foreign trade of the new Republic. The largest trade both in imports and exports is with Germany, and the balance of trade expressed in terms of money went heavily against the Tzechs during the period of 1920-1921. The government has promised to abolish control, and it is hoped that this will be done before the end of the present year. With control removed and a revival of trade, the commercial prospect in Tzecho-Slovakia should rapidly increase to prosperous proportions.

Like her older European neighbors, Tzecho-Slovakia has a labor problem. The high prices which ruled in the post-armistice period have fallen under the present slump, and employers can no longer satisfy the demands of their workpeople. Strong organizations of employers have been formed to counteract the power of the trade unions. The policy of the government has been to employ as many people as possible on short time rather than a few people on whole time, so that the actual privation is not revealed in the unemployment figures.

The rise in the cost of living in Tzecho-Slovakia of course is enormous. A table is given as an appendix to the report in which is shown the increase in the prices of a number of commodities affecting the cost of living. Not the least valuable part of the report are the numerous tables, including the imports and export analysis under some 50 different heads and 14 countries.

## CHEROKEES ASSERT TITLE TO LANDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Texas Cherokee Indians and associated tribes have asked the Supreme Court to review their claim to more than 1,000,000 acres of land in Texas. The court took the motion under advisement.

The Indians contend that in 1522 they settled on unoccupied land in eastern Texas, then a part of Mexico; that the Republic of Texas recognized their title to the lands and entered into a treaty with them to obtain their friendship, but that after acquiring independence, Texas repudiated the agreement and that they fled to Mexico, Canada and throughout the United States.

## CAPE COLONY NATIVES SEEK LOCAL COUNCILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

KINGWILLIAMSTOWN, Cape Colony.—A committee of natives reported recently to the Native Affairs Commission on the subject of the establishment of local councils in the scheduled native areas. It was suggested that a general council should be established with headquarters at Kingwilliamstown, as the capital of Kaffraria, the local councils each sending three members to constitute a general council. It was further suggested that the duties of the local council should be as enumerated in Section 6 of Act 21 of 1920, and that the council should be on a male adult franchise, and be elected on a show of hands, the councillors to be enumerated for their services to natives. It was recommended that only one magistrate should attend the general council.

In the Transkeian system the magistrates of each district is a member of the Bunga, and the magistrates subsequently sit together and revise the resolutions passed by the Bunga. The natives in these parts object to the magisterial veto.

## METHODS OF IRISH COLLIERIES ATTACKED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—At a recent meeting in Dublin, Mr. Daly, a councillor, pointed out that there was a charge of one guinea per ton made for the carriage of coal from Athy to Dublin. He said that Welsh coal could be got from collieries which paid the highest wages, but at Castlecomer, County Kilkenny, the charge was 48s. a ton.

Two months ago his board gave an order for coal at Castlecomer and it had not yet been delivered, and he had, so far, only got 20 tons from another Irish colliery. He complained that the mine owners were doing nothing to develop the resources of the country, that they were "merely scratching the earth for coal," and that both the railways and the collieries showed a lack of business methods.

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GREEK CLAIMS TO  
NORTHERN EPIRUSGovernment at Athens Relied on  
Strength of Supreme Council's  
Verdict in Pressing Its De-  
mand Over That of Albania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office  
LONDON, England—Among the  
danger spots in Europe, none, perhaps,  
have been greater than that of North-  
ern Epirus. After being settled  
definitely in favor of Greece by the  
Supreme Council, this question was re-  
ferred by the Council of Ambassadors  
to the Assembly of the League of Na-  
tions at Geneva. Prior to the latter's  
decision being made known, on this  
question of repudiating the decision  
of the Supreme Council taken on  
January 13, 1920, with regard to the  
Greece-Albanian frontier, there was no  
doubt that the consequences would be  
serious and might result in a pro-  
longed struggle between the undoubt-  
edly Greek population of Northern  
Epirus and the Turco-Albanians.

Taking into consideration the pos-  
sibility of such a decision being ar-  
rived at—despite the fact of the im-  
portant resolution passed by the  
United States Senate on May 17, 1920,  
stating that "the sense of the Senate  
is that Northern Epirus (including  
Korytza), the Twelve Islands in the  
Aegean, and the western coast of Asia  
Minor, where a strong Greek popula-  
tion predominates, should be awarded  
by the Peace Conference to Greece  
and become incorporated in the king-  
dom of Greece"—a representative of  
The Christian Science Monitor in an  
interview with Mr. Rangabe, the Greek  
Minister in London, received the fol-  
lowing statement with regard to the  
question which arose concerning  
Northern Epirus:

## Muhammadans in Control

"By the protocol of Florence, signed  
December 17, 1913, the whole of  
Northern Epirus was allotted to the  
newly-formed principality of Albania.  
This decision was taken despite the  
fact that the Greek Army, during the  
war with Turkey in 1912-13, had lib-  
erated, after five centuries of Muham-  
madan oppression, their Christian  
compatriots of Northern Epirus, who,  
numbering at least 350,000, formed the  
overwhelming majority of the popula-  
tion, as is proved by the  
Turkish official statistics of 1908.

"This decision, actually the subjec-  
tion of a Christian people liberated  
from one Muhammadan overlords-  
hip to that of another, was as a matter  
of fact the sacrifice of the national will  
and conscience of the people to the  
interests of two foreign powers, at  
that time members with Germany of  
the Triple Alliance, the entente  
powers acquiescing in this concession  
in order to avoid friction.

"The result of the abandonment of  
their brethren in Northern Epirus by  
the Greek troops, forced to evacuate  
these regions by the concerted de-  
mands of the powers, and the subse-  
quent invasion of these territories by  
Albanian bands, was that the Christian  
populations rose and, after chasing  
out the invaders, set up the auton-  
omous government of Northern Epirus  
with its seat at Argyrocastro. The  
success of this movement was such  
that the powers were induced to  
acknowledge the Greek character of  
Northern Epirus, and to recognize the  
constitution of Argyrocastro and  
Korytza as a corpus separatum in the  
Albanian state.

Albania Divided

"An agreement was eventually con-  
cluded on May 17, 1914, at Corfu, be-  
tween the six powers acting in the  
name of the Albanian Government on  
the one part and the Epirote dele-  
gates on the other. It established the  
fact of the independence, administrative,  
military, academic, and religious,  
of the populations of the territories  
previously occupied by the Greeks and  
annexed by Albania. This was the  
adoption of the 'Greek line,' replacing  
that of the Florence protocol. The  
historical rights and traditional priv-  
ileges of the people of Chimara, on the  
Acroceraunian Peninsula, were also  
formally recognized and guaranteed.

"By this agreement Albania con-  
sists of two definitely distinct parts;  
one, Albania, extending to the limits  
reached by the Greek occupation; the  
other, the Epirote enclave, having as  
its frontiers, to the north the same  
line of Greek occupation, and to the  
south the frontier as laid down for  
Albania in the Florence Protocol. Mean-  
while, in Albania itself, civil war  
raged until the authority of the gov-  
ernment was limited to the confines  
of the capital of the Prince of Wied.

## Greece and Italy in Accord

"The whole country, with the ex-  
ception of Northern Epirus, which  
continued to be administered by the  
provisional government and its  
autonomous authorities under the di-  
rection of Mr. Zoraphos, was  
plunged more and more into anarchy,  
until, on the outbreak of the world  
war, the entente powers, recognizing  
the natural influence occasioned by  
Greece over the population of Northern  
Epirus, invited her government to  
occupy these territories; while Italy,  
agreeing with this arrangement, was

authorized to occupy the port of  
Valona.

"But during the war," Mr. Rangabe  
continued, "after Italy's entry into the  
lists, the situation in Northern Epirus  
underwent a change. The French  
command at Salonika occupied the dis-  
trict of Korytza while the Italians in-  
vaded that of Argyrocastro. Both  
belligerents proceeded with zeal to  
promote what one might call the  
'Albanization' of their respective  
spheres. For three years the Greek  
authorities were discarded, the French  
and Italians appointing not those  
elected by the people, but people of  
their own selection. An illuminating  
result of these proceedings was that  
of the 'Republic of Korytza' set up by  
the French, which ended in fiasco  
when the President of the Republic  
and members of his council had to be  
shot by the Allies as Austrian spies.

## Britain and France Honored Claim

"At the Peace Conference, the British  
and French delegations, in their report  
presented to the Supreme Council,  
were the first to signify their agree-  
ment as to the Greek claim to North-  
ern Epirus. In this report the dele-  
gations opined that the only statistics  
available were based on religion and  
language; the former were unfavor-  
able to the Albanians, the latter were  
not equitable to the Greeks. The dele-  
gations declared that the frontier of  
1913 (Florence protocol) had not met  
with the approval of the interested  
populations and is unacceptable for  
very important elements in the regions  
in question.

"Moreover," Mr. Rangabe continued,  
"the frontier line claimed by Greece  
was recognized by the Venizelos-Tito-  
ni agreement concluded on July 29,  
1919, and in the memorandum signed  
by Mr. Clemenceau, Mr. Polk, and Mr.  
Zyrré Crowe, on December 8, 1919.  
Finally on January 13, 1920, the ques-  
tion, coming before the Supreme Coun-  
cil, was definitely decided by resolution  
of the Council in favor of Greece.

"It would ask the American people  
to understand that the Peace Confer-  
ence did not come to that decision be-  
fore a long and exhaustive inquiry,  
which resulted in positive conclusions  
as to the ethnic character of the  
regions of Northern Epirus and in an  
absolute conviction as to the legiti-  
macy of Greek claims. The decision,  
therefore, corresponded with the de-  
mands of strict justice. Greece would  
be repudiating her rôle in history were  
she to acquiesce in any decision which  
would leave these Greek populations  
of a superior intellectual development  
and culture under the domination of a  
Muhammadan people of merely rudimen-  
tary civilization.

"America," wrote the United States  
President, "will do its full and humane  
part in the world while insisting that  
it be directed by its own conscience  
and its own conception of right and  
justice." Now is the time, Mr. Ran-  
gabe concluded, "for the people of  
America to direct by their own con-  
science the fulfillment of what is in  
their superior intellect and just on this  
question of Northern Epirus. What  
that is has been resolved by the chief  
representative body and the First Cit-  
izen in the United States."

ST. LAWRENCE CANAL  
ADVOCATES MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Develop-  
ment of the St. Lawrence ship canal  
project which would provide an ocean  
trade route to Europe and the middle  
west by the Great Lakes, was urged  
at a meeting here of the Metropolitan  
Section of the Big Four Engineering  
Societies and representatives of a  
number of middle western states and  
Canada.

Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas,  
characterized as illogical the objection  
of Gov. N. L. Miller of New York that  
the proposed St. Lawrence ship canal  
would divert trade from the State  
Barge Canal. Governor Allen declared  
that the port of New York belonged  
to the country, not to New York alone,  
and that no advocate of the St. Law-  
rence project wanted to dim New  
York's glory. He believed, however,  
that even with the St. Lawrence canal  
functioning there would be such a pre-  
ponderance of traffic left to New York  
as would tax her best efforts to furnish  
terminal facilities.

It was also pointed out that the cost  
of construction would not amount to  
\$1,000,000,000 as Governor Miller has  
said, but to \$300,000,000, half of which,  
\$150,000,000, would be the share of the  
United States Government.

SINN FEIN CASE AS  
SEEN BY OUTSIDERBelgian Newspaper Correspond-  
ent Considers Irish "National-  
ism" a de Valera Byword

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The London  
correspondent of the "Handelsblad,"  
in a recent letter discussing Eamon de  
Valera's answer to Mr. Lloyd George,  
states that there is nothing the Brit-  
ish people enjoy so much as rhetoric,  
as long as it is confined to the popular  
theaters and historical romances. In  
ordinary daily life, he affirms, the  
British public is quite differently dis-  
posed, is painfully prosaic and ac-  
customed to view things in a light  
which is not at all romantic, and  
when it hears in rhetorical language  
that Ireland is for Britain a foreign  
country, like the Netherlands, Den-  
mark or Portugal, the British people  
only smile.

To look upon Ireland as a foreign  
country to the British people is, this  
journal's correspondent affirms, as if  
the Dutch were to find themselves  
transferred back to the time long ago,  
when the South Hollanders performed  
their thousand heroic deeds against  
the West Frisians. "If the Welsh,"  
he asks, "and later the Scots feel  
themselves quite content within the  
British Empire (and they would laugh  
if one were to regard them as a for-  
eign people), why should it be dif-  
ferent with the Irish? Or is it a  
question of religion? Are you going  
then to introduce sixteenth century  
church feuds into the practical politics  
of the twentieth century?"

## Irish "Nationalism" a New Cry

"Many of Mr. Lloyd George's po-  
litical opponents, and these are not  
few, approve of his sedate and  
businesslike reply to Sinn Fein in  
which he points out that this sort of  
nationalism is a splinter-new con-  
ception and somewhat giddy. The  
Irish themselves have never claimed  
such nationalism, said the Premier,  
neither a Grattan in the eighteenth  
century, nor a Redmond in the twentieth  
century. It strikes the British public  
also as somewhat strange that this  
new Irish patriotism is not led by an  
Irishman, but just by a foreigner, an  
American schoolmaster and the son of  
a Spaniard.

"For Mr. de Valera such a thing  
may be a trifle, but it awakes sus-  
picion with regard to the spontaneity  
of this Irish nationalism. A for-  
eigner like Mr. de Valera is inclined  
to show himself 'plus royaliste que  
le roi,' and in this sense his cor-  
respondence is generally regarded.  
The Sinn Fein sense of proportion is  
lamentably feeble. Does it now really  
think that the great British Empire  
will or can resign those rights which  
it has exercised for seven centuries  
and which are absolutely necessary  
to its safety, indeed to its very ex-  
istence? If so, it resembles a dog  
howling for the moon."

## Inner and Outer Ireland

It is also pointed out by the "Han-  
delsblad" correspondent that the  
painful lack of a sense of proportion  
is equally evident in a book just pub-  
lished by one of those Irish patriots,  
George Russell, which is called "The  
Inner and Outer Ireland." There it  
is stated that the Irish desire liberty  
"because they feel within themselves  
the genius which can find expression  
in a form of culture like that of the  
Greeks, the Romans and the  
Egyptians."

"One must have wound oneself up  
to a pretty pitch to compare the po-  
sition of a handful of backward peas-  
ants, who do not differ so very much  
from those in Scotland, Wales or Kent,  
with that of a world empire like Rome  
or with old Egypt or Greece. But this  
is quite in agreement with the fan-  
tastic affection of a de Valera, who  
uses, for his official correspondence,  
the old Erse, a dead language which  
the Irish people as such themselves  
no longer understand.

"If Sinn Fein will play at being a  
'little power,' this foreign writer asks,  
'why does it not, like the United  
States, address the British Govern-  
ment in ordinary English? And who  
would lay a straw in the way of the  
development of Irish culture? On the  
contrary, it has always exercised a  
considerable attraction on the British  
mind and has been admired and stud-

led. It is not, therefore, necessary for  
Sinn Fein to begin 'a war of inde-  
pendence' on its account. One thing  
history has proved, and that is that  
the Irish never wanted what they  
could get, and always rejected the real  
for the unreal, always identified their  
ideals with the unobtainable, and then  
talked about themselves as pure ideal-  
ists as opposed to the low materialism  
which surrounded them."

GAELIC LANGUAGE IN  
SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland—The twenty-  
fifth annual Mod promoted by the  
Highland Association (An Comunn  
Gaidhealach) was recently held in  
Glasgow, and at the opening session  
the Rev. G. W. Mackay of Killin,  
Perthshire, the president, said the ob-  
jects of the association were to en-  
courage and promote the teaching and  
use of the Gaelic language, the study  
and cultivation of Gaelic literature,  
history and art, and to do it anywhere  
in Scotland, not only in Inverness and  
Oban but also in granite Aberdeen,  
in the capital city of Edinburgh, and  
in the mighty commercial center of  
Glasgow.

They hoped the day might not be  
far distant when thousands to whom  
the Gaelic tongue was at present un-  
known, and its literature and culture  
a sealed book, might be induced, al-  
though inhabitants of the south, to  
learn, study and appreciate the treas-  
ures that lay so near them. The  
revelations of the census had shown  
them how serious was the situation  
from their point of view. Gaelic was  
vanishing rapidly from many parts of  
the mainland; but Gaelic need not  
vanish if they were all in real earnest  
and prepared to do their best in the  
work.

Their national music also ought to  
be an indispensable part of their na-  
tional education, and it was of the  
utmost importance as a means of cul-  
ture and recreation that Gaelic song  
should receive a satisfactory place in  
every school. There was a wealth of  
beautiful melody, a storehouse of sin-  
gular charm in Gaelic song, and their  
hearts warmed at the possibility of  
thousands of Gaelic-speaking children  
and of children learning Gaelic going  
forth from their schools carrying with  
them a treasure that would keep them  
enriched all their life long.

In certain districts the Highlands  
of Scotland were becoming a huge  
wilderness. They would not willingly  
see their heritage go; rather they  
would put forth every effort, to hand  
down unimpaired the wealth of living  
speech in the Gaelic language and its  
living culture to those who came after  
them.

At a concert in connection with the  
Mod, Ian Macpherson, who appeared  
in the Highland dress of the clan Mac-  
pherson, said he was a Gaelic-speak-  
ing Highlander, able to read, write  
and speak the great and ancient lan-  
guage. The object of An Comunn  
Gaidhealach, he took it, was not so  
much to preserve throughout the  
whole Empire the ideals of the Celtic  
race. It was a matter for regret  
that there were far too many in the  
Highlands today who were ashamed  
to own the Gaelic.

He could not understand that feel-  
ing. No portion of any empire ever  
paid so much for the security of  
liberty and honor as the Highlands  
of Scotland. They could take it from  
him that the bilingual child had a  
better chance in life than any other  
child. Such a child had at once two  
ways of looking at things. Too many  
parents when confronted with the  
choice would prefer French or Italian  
rather than Gaelic for their children.

MASONIC ADVANCE  
IN AUSTRALASIASydney Lodge of Research Adds  
to Its List of Members and  
Correspondents—Churchmen  
Recount Their Experiences

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor from its European  
News Office

LONDON, England—A large batch  
of reports to hand from the various  
jurisdictions in Australasia creates a  
record in interest and importance.  
Very little is said about the increased  
in membership, although this is the  
rule in all the grand lodges. The  
beneficial aspect of the craft is almost  
ignored, so far as mention of it is con-  
cerned, still this is progressing. But  
from all, or, at any rate, the great  
majority of the lodges, emphasis is  
laid on the religious and ethical side  
of Freemasonry.

Canon Baglin, senior grand warden  
of Victoria, said at a Masonic gath-  
ering recently that the more he saw of  
Freemasonry the more he loved it,  
and to him it had an unending charm.  
It had a wonderful effect and gave  
him a broader outlook. As a person  
he found that by mixing in Freema-  
sonry he had rubbed off the narrow-  
ness of his being and it had given  
him a life, with a wider outlook in  
his life, not only because of its beau-  
tiful uplifting ceremony, but because  
of its opportunities of mixing with  
men of different minds and styles of  
character and of being brought closer  
into fellowship and brotherhood.

## Time of Service Profitably Spent

The Rev. Matthew Williams, past  
grand chaplain, South Australia,  
writes:

"That my views of Freemasonry  
are of the loftiest character may be  
gathered from the fact that I have  
participated in some 60 ceremonies of  
a consecratory or dedicatory nature in  
various portions of the State, in addi-  
tion to performing a number of cere-  
monies of installation. Today, in  
looking back, I do not grudge one  
moment of the time thus spent, but I  
feel that it has been profitably used  
in the service of God, in the building up  
of character, and in stimulating the  
important spirit of loyalty and brother-  
hood, which was never more essential  
than in these days of world-wide un-  
rest."

The Hon. John Scaddan, Premier of  
Western Australia, has been recount-  
ing some of his Masonic experiences.  
Freemasonry, he says, is a beautiful  
sentiment carried into practical life,  
and although members may have po-  
litical opinions and differences of view  
in other respects, when they meet in  
lodges they meet in the true spirit  
of brotherhood. The man in public  
life is the better for being a Mason.  
He has been one for 20 years and has  
never heard any discussion in lodge  
or at the festive board that anyone,  
no matter what his religious, political  
or other beliefs, might not have been  
present to hear, without any offense  
to his feelings.

## Masons in Public Life

When in England, in 1913, he had  
met some of the more prominent men  
in public life who were Freemasons.  
In Scotland, he had visited Edinburgh  
and had the opportunity of sitting in  
the lodge where Rabbin Burns was  
invested as poet laureate. Save for  
some slight renovations to keep it  
from falling to pieces, nothing in that  
temple had been altered. There was  
a magnificent organ, at which Sir  
Newton Moore, who was with him,  
sat and played a few chords of mellifl-  
uous music. It was inspiring to see

that little old lodge room remaining  
in its old order, just as in the days  
when it resounded to the voices  
of those famous Masons of the  
seventeenth century as they recited  
their rituals and gave their charges.  
Freemasonry stood for a great deal  
more than appeared on the surface,  
and did not mean merely attending  
lodges and memorizing something; it  
meant the assimilation of the tenets  
to be instilled and the practice of the  
virtues enjoined.

The Sydney Lodge of Research, No.  
290, New South Wales, is still fulfilling  
its mission and adding to its list of  
members, who now number 50, and its  
correspondents, who number 330. The  
attendances are encouraging and show  
that many desire to know the inner  
meaning of the ritual and more of the  
history of the craft.

SOUTH AFRICAN HOURS  
OF SERVICE LONGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—The gov-  
ernment has issued the following state-  
ment with regard to the proposed new  
working hours on the South African  
railways and harbors:

"After a test lasting about two  
years, the government announces that  
it has found the continuance of the  
universal 48 hours' basis of working,  
which was applied on the South African  
railways and harbors service from  
May, 1919, onward, to be impractic-  
able. Notification has accordingly been  
issued to the staff that a new system  
of hours fixation will come into opera-  
tion as from September 12."

In the course of a lengthy document,  
Sir William Hoy deals fully with the  
financial position of the railways. He  
points out that the gross expenditure  
on the railways and harbors in 1914  
was £14,491,695, and £23,348,563 for  
the year ending March 31 last, an in-  
crease of 96 per cent. In 1912 the  
wages and allowances of the staff  
amounted to £5,821,096, and for the  
year 1920-21 to £16,358,562. It is  
pointed out that the revenue has not  
kept pace with the expenditure, and  
that the loss for the first four months  
of the present financial year was  
£762,000, making an accumulated deficit  
of £3,361,000. On an average the  
weekly earnings had been £20,000 be-  
low the estimates, and for the week  
ending August 20 they were £35,000.  
Protest meetings against the govern-  
ment action have been held in all the  
important centers.

SCOTTISH WELCOME  
TO NOTED AVIATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

GLASGOW, Scotland—Capt. Sir  
Ross Smith and his brother, Sir Keith  
Smith, who made the air flight from  
England to Australia, were recently  
entertained to dinner by the Glasgow  
branch of the Royal Aeronautical So-  
ciety.

Lord Weir, who presided, extended  
a hearty welcome to the guests, whose  
names, he said, suggested that they  
had some close connection with Scot-  
land. They welcomed them as worthy  
representatives of those who came of  
their own free will, to help the mother  
country and to aid her in meeting the  
challenge of the enemy, and they were  
proud to claim them as men who  
successfully blazed the longest trail  
ever attempted in the new realm of  
the air. He thought the London-Aus-  
tralia performance of their guests  
was the finest example of self-  
determination ever achieved.

Capt. Sir Ross Smith said Scotland  
was not only responsible for their  
first names, but both their parents  
went from Scotland to Australia. He  
and his brother were proud to call  
themselves Australian Scotsmen. They  
were proud that the flight to Aus-  
tralia had been accomplished by Brit-  
ishers, that the machine was British,  
and that the engines were British.  
That was the thing they were most  
proud of.

Lord Weir, in reply to a vote of  
thanks to him, referred to the pro-  
posed flight round the world by their  
two guests. Let them, he said, put  
their proposals clearly before the  
Scottish people would reply as they  
had always done to help every effort  
that was well and thoroughly con-  
sidered beforehand.

## INCREASE IN POTATO CROP

WAKEFIELD, Massachusetts—A  
further increase in the potato crop  
in northern New England and the  
eastern states was forecast yesterday  
by V. A. Sanders, crop statistician of  
the United States Bureau of Markets  
and Crop Estimates. The estimated  
yield in Maine was increased from 32-  
768,000 bushels on October 1, to 37-  
152,000 on November 1. The Maine  
apple crop was reported to exceed  
slightly the October estimate of 649-  
000 barrels, with the crop elsewhere  
in New England very light. The  
quality was reported good to excel-  
lent.

**Blackstone**  
Gowns  
Millinery  
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Shop

H. Stanley Korshak, President

630 MICHIGAN BOULEVARD, SOUTH  
Adjoining The Blackstone Hotel  
CHICAGO

Fashion This Year Speaks  
in Many Tongues

FASHION this year is but partly Parisian,  
for she has expressed herself in the manner  
of Russia and of Old Spain—and has even  
turned to the Far East for inspiration. In this  
shop you will find that type of apparel to which  
fashionable women instinctively turn.

Gowns : Wraps : Furs : Suits : Millinery

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HOW IT'S POSSIBLE FOR O'CONNOR  
& GOLDBERG TO SELL SUCH SMART  
STYLES AND SUCH SUPERB QUALITY  
AT SUCH LOW PRICES!

NO MATTER—WHAT STYLE OF SHOE  
YOU WANT OR WHAT PRICE YOU  
WISH TO PAY—VISIT AN O-G STORE  
BEFORE YOU BUY—YOU'LL CER-  
TAINLY NOT REGRET IT—EVER!

O'CONNOR & GOLDBERG

8 O-G Stores for Men and Women in Chicago

**Mandel Brothers**  
CHICAGO

November Bargain Bulletin  
Satin damask tablecloths  
—2x2-yard size—at 5.85

The Irish satin damask, well woven of all flax yarn; the  
cloths in three elegant patterns. 2x2½ yard cloths, 7.35;  
22x22 in. napkins to match, 6.85 dozen. Second floor.

Linen tea napkins,  
fillet, cutwork corner,  
at 11.65 dozen  
Pure linen napkins, 14x14  
inch, hemstitched and with  
corner design of Italian fillet  
and cutwork; five patterns.

Madeira hand emb'd  
oval tray doilies  
at 1.68 each  
They are of pure linen and  
are beautifully embroidered  
in several eyelet designs; in  
12x18 inch size.

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**Edgewater**  
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We Specialize in Family Wash and Wet Wash  
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of merchandise for men which is of unusual interest as the  
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and satisfactory. Write to the nearest store.

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## INDUSTRIAL COURTS GROWING IN FAVOR

New South Wales Authority Is  
of Opinion That Arbitration  
Is Only Present Effective  
Means of Settling Disputes

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor from its European  
News Office

LONDON, England.—"Arbitration courts must be permanent and continuous if industrial peace is to be seriously aimed at." This was the opening sentence of an interview given by the Hon. William Brooks, member of the Upper House in New South Wales and a high authority upon industrial problems, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. His public record in the Commonwealth entitles him to a hearing, and it is general knowledge that during his recent visit to England he was not only consulted by members of the government, but by the leading men in all shades of political opinion, in regard to industrial arbitration.

Mr. Brooks said he was glad to give his views, which he hoped would be of some little help toward alleviating the great industrial problems to be faced, not only in England but in other countries.

"I would remind you that industrial arbitration laws have been in existence in Australia for just over 30 years," he began. "The constitution of industrial tribunals has undergone many changes during that period, but speaking particularly of New South Wales, which is the great industrial center of Australia, it has been found that arbitration courts or tribunals, presided over by a judge or by a chairman with judicial standing, is the most preferable.

"It may be well to mention that each of the six states of the Commonwealth have their own industrial laws, and although they vary in details, they work on the same main plan. There is also a Commonwealth Court of Arbitration, which has jurisdiction over industries or industrial disputes extending beyond the boundaries of any one state. As showing the ramifications of the work of industrial tribunals, it may be mentioned that in New South Wales alone there are over 350 awards governing industries and sections of industries. There are also over 80 awards made in the Commonwealth Arbitration Court covering main industries. There are further large numbers of awards in all the other states, but mainly on similar lines, and covering the industries in each particular state."

### Object of Industrial Legislation

Industrial legislation was first introduced into Australia with the avowed object that it would "prevent sweating and prevent strikes." Mr. Brooks declared the experience of Australia has been that industrial legislation will not prevent industrial disputes. It may be taken for granted, he said, that whatever system of conciliation or arbitration is established, there will still be instances of large numbers of men kicking over the traces when they fail to secure that to which they believe they are entitled. Whilst this may seem to denote the failure of industrial arbitration by legislative enactment, such a conclusion is discounted by the fact that over 90 per cent of the awards of industrial tribunals have been honorably observed both by employers and by employees.

Mr. Brooks mentioned that the one cardinal fact that has been established is this—that when industrial trouble arises, whatever course a trades union may adopt in defiance of industrial laws, the dispute is ultimately referred to a tribunal constituted by an industrial court. Further, it was a strong feature that whenever a dispute arose, the fact of the existence of a duly constituted industrial tribunal, accessible to both parties to the dispute, was a great moral factor in bringing about a more or less early settlement.

Mr. Brooks thought that the scope of industrial tribunals was almost unlimited in dealing with wages and working conditions. When claims were filed before the Arbitration Court by a trades union for increases in wages or other benefits, the parties appeared before the court and a most exhaustive inquiry was made. The court ultimately delivered its judgment in the shape of an award governing the whole industry. Even though the membership of the union might only comprise a proportion of those engaged in the industry, nevertheless the award of the State Arbitration Court became a common rule applied to all workers in that industry throughout prescribed territories. The court had power to vary the wages to be paid in various parts of the state, but very little necessity has been shown for this in New South Wales, owing to the fact that their industries were mainly concentrated.

### Wage-Fixing on Proper Basis

"Although industrial legislation fails to prevent industrial disputes," continued Mr. Brooks, "it may be claimed that our industrial laws have actually abolished sweating. The ramifications of the awards of the industrial court cover the most remote sections of employees engaged in industrial work. The wages to be paid to juveniles, apprentices, and men and women are prescribed to the utmost detail, and it is a penalty under the law for any person to employ any junior or senior worker at rates below those prescribed in the award. This may justly be claimed as a splendid result, and alone justifies the legislative industrial system at present working throughout the Commonwealth."

In dealing with the question of wages of skilled and unskilled workers, the judges of both the federal

and state arbitration courts found that it was necessary to have some basis from which to build. If a wage was to be fixed, it had to be fixed upon the cost of maintenance. It was therefore decided to take the bare cost of maintenance of the humblest class of worker, together with a wife and two dependent children, as the basis for fixing a living wage. This system is necessarily open to economic objections, but it must be taken for granted that the wages paid in all industries in all countries are arrived at either specifically or inferentially on the cost of the maintenance of a worker and his family. It is thought in Australia a proper basis to take the mere cost of maintenance of the humblest class of worker and his family as a foundation on which to fix a basic or living wage. The Arbitration Court then builds on that, and adds such amount for skill, wholi, after investigation, they consider an industry can afford to pay. In New South Wales at the present time the basic or living wage is £4 5s. a week. The standard or minimum wage in skilled industries may be taken as being about 20s. per week over that amount.

### Fund for Dependents Is Possible

"It seems obvious," said Mr. Brooks, "that in the future some alteration must be made in the basis upon which a minimum wage is declared, and payment provided from a special fund for the maintenance of dependent children of workers in receipt of salaries below a certain amount. This system has actually been introduced into the Commonwealth public service, where a minimum wage has been proclaimed and a subsidy of 7s. 6d. per week is paid to each worker for every dependent child up to the age of 14 years."

"In conclusion," said Mr. Brooks, "I would like to say that it has been found to be advantageous that, in the awards and decisions of the federal and state arbitration courts, employers have no final say as to what wages shall be paid, but both sides have to submit to the decision of an independent judicial tribunal. This is where the strength lies, and I have great hopes for the future in England as long as the problem is handled in a broad manner with a genuine desire to benefit all those concerned."

## TRADE RECOVERY BY JUGO-SLAVS

Export and Import Figures Approach Balance, With Products of Soil Being Developed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its European News Office

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia.—Matters are improving in Jugo-Slavia, at least as regards the commercial balance and the industrial position, for while the exports during 1921 were less than one-fourth in value of the imports, the proportion for 1920 was about 2 to 5. The fact that a number of articles necessary for the reconstruction of the country were allowed to enter free of duty or at least subject to material reductions, while the export was subject to fairly stringent restrictions, accounts to a great extent for the unfavorable balance.

These latter restrictions were found expedient so as to insure a more rational distribution within the country of the produce of the more productive districts. As regards the imports there have otherwise been a number of limitations; but on the other hand a great many articles, irrespective of their country of origin, have been free of duty or subject only to reduced tariffs, such as motors, engines and all kinds of implements and machinery for industry and agriculture.

### Backbone of Nation's Industry

Agriculture and forestry, of course, are the backbone of the country, and most industries are based upon these. Apart from about 1000 flour mills which cater for the home consumption, there are perhaps a hundred larger mills which are principally based upon export. Such is also, partly or entirely, the case with the starch and animal products, and it might apply to the beet sugar factories if sufficient beet were cultivated and transport facilities were improved.

Of the hemp and flax industry about 80 per cent of the production is exported, nor can the home market absorb the entire output of the cotton industry. The silk industry is under state control. The country's bias furnaces cannot by a long way supply the home demand, and much pig iron, iron ore, and coke are imported from Tchecho-Slovakia. A good many articles within the iron and steel industry required within the country are also made there, and four concerns in Laibach in the machinery and foundry line have amalgamated and are turning out a number of articles for home consumption.

### Production Still Below Normal

The state encourages industrial development to some extent by one of two legislative measures and by becoming directly interested in the larger industrial undertakings. As a matter of fact the government always endeavors to secure the majority of the share capital in the more important concerns, either for itself or for nationals of the country.

So far the production in nearly all industrial branches still remains behind that of the period before the war, in many cases simply on account of a number of industrial undertakings both in Old and New Serbia having been more or less completely demoralized during the war, and that it has been impossible yet, from divers causes, to finish the work of reconstruction. As a result some important concerns are still lying idle.

## THE HEART OF TETUAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Plaza de España is the heart of Tetuan of the modern and European period, and by consequence is the focus point of Spanish Morocco. In the way of public places it is one of the queerest, most incongruous mixtures to be found in northern Africa, where the business of nation-blending produces variously interesting and unfortunate results. This public place—which one sometimes calls a square though it is irregular in shape and cannot properly be described in any more particular way than as a place—stands a little to the right of the main street, the new one for the first and second periods of the Spanish endeavor and something for the third and intenser era which is now in progress; and also it signifies something international, for a meeting of peoples, in a rougher and more careless way than at Tangier—careless but yet serious, for Tetuan is busy with effort as Tangier is not.

Seated in the hot sunlight on one of the benches in the middle of the Plaza de España, with some palms and certain effort in gardens, small but real, round about one may reflect with philosophy and a kind of profit upon many things, while Arabs and Berbers amble through.

An odd fancy may steal upon one who thus is contemplating, which, being at first rejected for stupidity, may recur twice and three times until a reality is perceived in it, and it is that this Plaza de España bears some likeness to the foremost "place" of all Spain, which, as all agree, is the Puerta del Sol of Madrid, the most positive center of the country and the nation. Each is as a heart of something big, quick with movement by peoples of various nations, irregular in shape, unorderly in system, abounding in novelties and examples of by-currents in human life, and to complete, as it were, each holds on one side an important government building. The Gobernacion of the Puerta del Sol is perhaps of all state houses the most significant to the people who through this place, and there could be nothing stronger for the Plaza de España of Tetuan than the Alta Comandancia, where General Berenguer, High Commissioner, has his headquarters.

One perceives again, wonderfully, that there is a still more curious point of similarity, for is not the Puerta del Sol the well of perambulating life into which 10 streams of streets almost ceaselessly pour, and famous for the fact? Then, with but slight ingenuity and opportunism one may count some such number here again in the Plaza de España of Tetuan. It is true that no one might figure nine or eleven, or more or less, since there are various inlets to this plaza that are of doubtful status and classification, cracks as some might irreverently call them, through which certain individual sections of the population occasionally filter, but 10 seems a number fair and round, and the individuality and variety of these entrances is in a manner of imagination similar to that of the Alcalá and the Arenal.

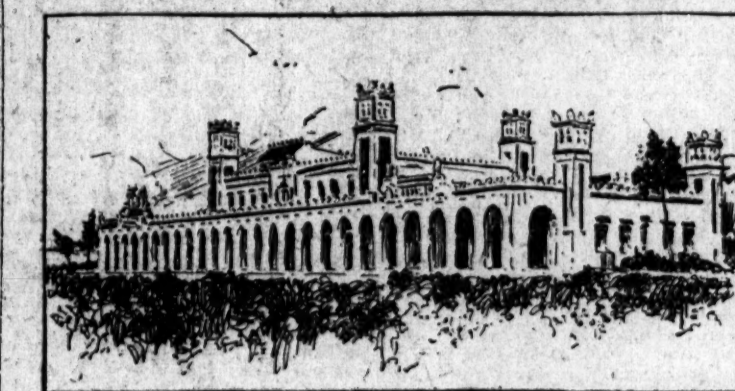
The Flag of the Sultan  
Away in one corner, with the plain crimson flag of the Sultan floating above the adjacent Moroccan custom house, is a gateway to the Moorish city, completely cased, inclosed, and secluded all compact, as it is. At precisely the opposite angle begins the newest and most up-to-date, most ambitious and promising thoroughfare in all Spanish Morocco, for the street which is called by the name of Mohammed Ben el Arbi Torres contains the most excellent new school in North Africa, the chief hotel of this protectorate, a new block of flats, the first of their kind in all these parts.

And then again, for further contrast, there is the old Spanish street, going by the name of La Levan, which is still the busiest in Tetuan, seething with strangely mixed life. La Luneta, with its old cafés, its "expediduras" with gaudy red and yellow stripes outside, its poky little premises, its heavily burdened asses pattering through, and its winding meandering line, belongs to the early period of Spanish enterprise in these parts, when ideals, practices and necessities were not the same as now, and it was thought as by instinct, that what was good enough for old Spain might suffice for aught that should be Spanish or should stand in the country's name.

Yet La Luneta debouches at each end to the newer life and mode, for at the higher is the Plaza de España, and at the lower, reached by a steep and winding decline, passing sawmills that hum continuously, is the new railway station, truly a gorgeous institution and yet one with a method of efficiency, a dispatch about it, a credit to Morocco and even more to the new Spain, for a traveler has been known to be only one half minute late in coming here for the train to Ceuta

and to find it already disappearing in the distance, and this, too, at a quarter to 9 o'clock of the morning! Such expedition is not known in Spain.

A long building, in gleaming white, with some green facings, shaped in full Moroccan style, and handsome, is this station, with a near and convenient platform a hundred yards long, capable of accommodating an influx of people on some day of celebration when the transformation of Morocco is consummated. There are headquarters offices contained within the building and a cool patio in the middle, and all the rest is neat and nice, a station to be much admired and even to linger about, quite unlike among the stations of the world, like—in another style and consequence—the Pennsylvania of New York. Adjacent are good depots and Arabs working at



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

### The Railway Station

the loading and unloading. There is much plain waste land, for later adaptation, as Tetuan and its railway grow, now covered as it is with herbage, with poppies, marigolds, and flowers of many colors, and beyond, dipping down to a shallow valley, are cultivated gardens, rough paths among them, and Berber women struggling through in these early hours, coming from the hills and far away to the city.

### The Old Morocco City

All this lies on the one side of the Plaza de España, the newer, the growing side, and on the other, for contrast, is the old Morocco city, old indeed in everything, yet one of the busiest little beehives in all the world, and a sublime model of a community that is self-contained. Those who in marveling upon monuments of the past, feats of delicate and magnificent workmanship, have wondered how the ancients ever did these things, may find many explanations here in old Morocco. Tetuan, where industry, ingenuity and a pronounced sincerity in labor, make for fine achievement. But this city is a thing apart, it is secluded from the Plaza, and from the latter what we see of it is only the tower and the staff which flutters the white flag of the Mezquita de Sidik Saïda. From this tower at the appointed



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### Plaza de España

time, as we may hear, it even in the Plaza de España, the muezzin is sung out in the plaintive tones of a lamentation rather than an appeal or a command. On another side of the place is the entrance to a smaller mosque, and at a time one may witness a curious proceeding, when a couple of Moors of wild and unkempt appearance, equipped with crude pipe and skin musical instruments, are admitted through the outer iron gates, conduct them a sort of wild, semi-religious performance in the vestibule or zaguan, as it is in a cage with a gathering of Arabian and Spanish youth outside, and then take their departure, the gates being locked behind them.

Elsewhere idling in the plaza may be a little Arabian boy carrying a fine new purple garment, richly embroidered by his parent, to the prosperous Moor in the inclosed city who had ordered it, and he may be a nice little fellow, too, with winning ways, interested in the European and not prejudiced against him, and disposed to linger here and waste time according to the ancient custom of European boys, and ask sly questions. An Arabian boy of another class solicits custom for the cleaning of boots upon the spot, the boots, if you please, of the dogs of Europeans, since the faithful wear them not. And so here, in the view of one Moor, from a supposed evil springs a certain good. And again, piling the contrasts, newsboys leap into the square shouting the new editions of those pushful organs of Spanish Morocco, the "Eco de Tetuan" and "El Norte de Africa," published every day from offices here overlooking the plaza.

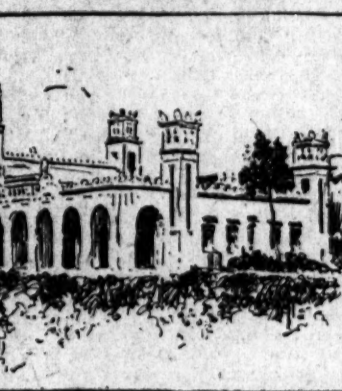
Hearing, but understanding or caring not, Berber women, muffled to the eyes, with bare feet and backs bent under heavy burdens, pace through this place, tarrying perhaps at a corner where a man of their race sits on the floor behind some bags of grain which he vends in retail. And a girl child of Spain comes smiling her way along, lifting her hands on high, clicks the castanets.

## SIR LOMER GOUIN ANALYZES TARIFF

Former Premier of Quebec Says  
Canada Needs a Tariff Ade-  
quate to Keep the Industries  
of the Dominion Intact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Sir Lomer Gouin, former Prime Minister of Quebec, and Liberal candidate in the Laurier-Ourémont division of Montreal in the approaching federal gen-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

eral election, made full declaration of his tariff creed before a crowded meeting of the electors in the constituency. In this statement, which had been eagerly awaited, Sir Lomer said that Canada needed a tariff for revenue purposes and to preserve intact the industries and agricultural interests of the eastern parts of the country.

Sir Lomer's declaration was marked by approval of the establishment of a tariff commission to study the fiscal needs of the Dominion, and in summing up his faith in this respect he declared that the Liberals desired to put into effect essentially the same tariff which Sir Wilfrid Laurier had given the country between 1896 and 1911. Sir Lomer described the coming election as the most important held in Canada since Confederation. He regretted that the government was so tardy in appealing to the people; an election should have taken place two and a half years ago, he said.

"Why has the government not revised the tariff?" asked Sir Lomer. "Had they done so, the manufacturing and commercial elements in the country would know where to find themselves, and we would have a stable government. The government has not retarded the revision of the tariff in the interest of the Conservative Party. This delay has undoubtedly been contrary to the interests of the country, and I assure you that it will prove fatal to the interest of the Conservative Party. Judging from the news arriving from every part of the country, the government's conduct in this respect means that on December 6 there will be a change of administration."

### Importance of Administration

"Premier Meighen, in his manifesto to the people, published after the dissolution of Parliament, declared that the only issue to be considered was that of the tariff. He is wrong. There is also the question of the government's administration since 1911, and whether he wants to discuss it or not, I can assure him that the electors want to hear about it, and they will hear about it. But on this occasion I desire to confine myself largely to the tariff. It is a very serious question and we have to consider what we must do to bring order out of the chaos which has reigned in the government since 1911."

"For more than 40 years politicians in this country have discussed the principles of free trade and protection. You may have noticed that parties have rather discussed than differed. Liberals and Conservatives, and even Farmers, agree that we must have a customs tariff, and you all recognize that we must have a tariff in this country. We need revenue. We needed it in the past, we needed it more than we do today."

### Industrial Question

"During the years from 1861 to 1871, 250,000 French-Canadian men and women had to leave their country and exile themselves in the United States

in order to find the work which they could not obtain in the Province of Quebec. Agriculture cannot prosper unless the industries of the country also prosper, in this province as in the other provinces. We must not forget that 600,000 people in Canada get their living through the wheels of industry. When we look to the past and when we reread all these many discussions, these floods of eloquence and ink which have been expended apropos the tariff, may we not ask ourselves whether it would not be in the best interest of the country to have a commission of experts to study the tariff needs of the country, to inform the government, to prevent the upcropping of profiteers, to protect the consumer by making over-capitalizations impossible.

"I understand that the government should not relinquish its authority, but if such a study were made by qualified men their work would serve to more easily inform the legislators of tariff needs and we would have no more of these discussions; instead we would have stability in tariff matters, which would give entire satisfaction to both producers and consumers, and to the entire population of the country."

After referring to the Liberal tariff policy during the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, from 1896 to 1911, Sir Lomer emphasized the point that Sir Wilfrid in taking the reins of power had promised to bring about concord between the various elements in the Dominion. What Sir Wilfrid Laurier had promised, the Liberals of today also promised. And to sum up his tariff creed, in order that there might be no misunderstanding whatever on this score, Sir Lomer said: "We want to give to Canada the tariff which Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself gave."

Sir Lomer then spoke of the national debt, giving figures to show its increase. Counting provincial, municipal and school indebtedness, the debt now stood at \$5 a head.

Turning his attention to the state railways, Sir Lomer said that unless the railway problem was soon solved, a national tragedy would result. He denied the statements of his opponents that the Liberal administration, in power from 1896 to 1911, had been largely responsible for the railway problem. He then went into the history of the acquisition of the various railroads which now form the Canadian National Railway. He spoke of the deficits which the operation of these roads had entailed, saying that it would be impossible to continue to administer these roads at such a loss.

The danger of political patronage was also dealt with by Sir Lomer, who said that no matter what government was in power, it would be impossible to entirely eliminate politics from their administration, although the danger from this direction would probably be less under a Liberal administration. He predicted increasing deficits should these railways continue under government operation, and final disaster should the railway policy of Mr. Meighen be continued. He was confident, however, that the people of the country would send men to Ottawa who would not allow this to come about.

## NEW ST. LAWRENCE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A double power development plan for the St. Lawrence deep waterways' system, alternative to the single development plan submitted by the Canadian and United States Governments, was laid before the International Joint Commission on Monday by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission. This plan, said F. A. Garby, chief engineer of the commission, calls for two series of dams and power houses, and would provide about 100,000 more horsepower than the 1,500,000 which it was estimated the Canadian-United States scheme would produce. The plan calls for the concentration of dams and power houses at Longsault, as does the Canadian-American plan, but also calls for a lesser concentration at Morrisburg or at Crysler Island.

Another plan, submitted by W. S. Connolly, representing the New York & Ontario Power Company of Waddington, New York, called for a series of dams from the village of Waddington to Morrisburg, Ontario, developing 660,000 horsepower, with a second series at Longsault developing slightly less than 1,000,000 horsepower. He estimated the cost of his scheme at \$142,000,000, or \$17,000,000 less than the Canadian-United States plan. The Hydro-Electric Commission representatives presented no cost estimates.

## SURVEY OF MASONIC AFFAIRS IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor from its European  
News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The annual service in aid of the Irish Masonic charities has just been held in St. Patrick's church, Coleraine. About 300 brethren were in attendance, the counties of Antrim, Derry, and Donegal, Down, Tyrone, and Fermanagh being well represented. In addition brethren from Southern Ireland, Glasgow, and other centers who were on holiday in the district attended, and the imposing procession was witnessed by a large crowd which lined the route.

About 300 brethren attended the special service just held in Portewart Presbyterian church and many cross channel brethren on holiday joined with the visiting Masons from Antrim, Down, Donegal, Derry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, and in strength and influence the demonstration was an unparalleled event of the kind in the popular and progressive holiday center.

David Hay of Carlisle Road church, Londonderry, was the special preacher, who chose for his text the words: "The length and the breadth and the height of it are equal," words which, he said, referred to the holy city. Though St. John the Divine was speaking of the New Jerusalem, he was really thinking of the inhabitants of the city; that, morally speaking, the length, and the breadth, and the height of the inhabitants should be equal. When they had these in equal proportions they had the ideal life and character. As they looked around the world today they found men and women more or less out of proportion. In a thoughtful and convincing exposition of the text the preacher pointed to Freemasonry as teaching men to have these three great qualities in equal proportion.

The oratory, in aid of Irish Masonic charities, amounted to £55, the largest contribution ever made at a similar service in Portewart.

A very impressive service has been held in Ballymoney Presbyterian church, the first service of the kind ever held there in connection with the Masonic order. The ground floor of the church, which is the largest in North Antrim, was reserved for Freemasons, all of whom were attired in their insignia and furnished a picturesque scene, the robes, surcoats, and bright ornaments worn by the Prince Masons and Knights Templar being particularly effective.

The principal grand officers passed under an arch of steel formed by the words of the Knights Templar and Prime Masons. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Samuel Cochrane from the words: "In the way of righteousness is life." The way of Masonry, he said, was the way of wisdom and the way of righteousness was life. One of the most precious assets of humanity was a great historic fellowship devoted to the quest and service of the ideal, and such was the order under whose auspices they were met—a fellowship which reasonably might boast of a sure antiquity, noble services, and a sure foundation, a society conceived in love, allied with truth, and holding aloft throughout the ages the light of integrity. In all civilized lands Freemasonry was found, and everywhere it upheld all the redeeming ideals of humanity.



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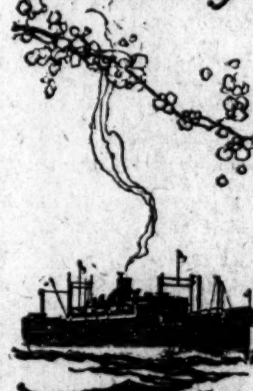
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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BRITISH MINING  
STATUS IN RUSSIA

Negotiations for the Return of Certain Properties and Working Capital in Form of Concession Reported to Have Failed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The difficulties of reaching satisfactory results in business negotiations with the representatives of the Russian Soviet Government are evident from the following experience: After negotiations, extending over five months, the attempts made by Mr. Leslie Urquhart, chairman of the Russia Asiatic Consolidated, Limited, to reach an agreement with the Moscow Government for the return of the corporation's properties and working capital in the form of a concession have failed.

Mr. Urquhart spent three weeks at Moscow, where he says he was continuously engaged with the concessions commission, called the Technical Economic Commission, appointed by the Soviet Government. The commission was a large one, including men with business experience in important affairs. The direction and decision as to the different clauses of the contract belonged to three high commissioners—ministers of the Soviet Government—who in turn had to submit the draft to the final decision of the Council of People's Commissaries under the presidency of Lenin.

## Economic Conditions

As a result of these negotiations, a draft concession agreement was prepared and discussed, but there were vital questions at issue which made the conclusion of a contract with the Soviet authorities inadvisable and indeed impossible. In a letter to Leonid Kravitski, the Soviet trade representative in London, Mr. Urquhart informs him of his board's decision that the measure of disagreement between them and the Soviet Government on vital points of the draft contract was so great, the attitude of the Soviet Government, and the present political and economic conditions in Russia so impossible, that they could not see their way at present to continue negotiations for the return of their properties and working capital.

Setting forth the clauses on which it was impossible to come to an agreement, Mr. Urquhart mentioned a proposed contract with the Professional Workers' Union, which the Soviet Government stipulated must be supplemental to and part of the concession agreement. Every man or woman worker in Russia, Mr. Urquhart declared, he is a brain worker, a doctor, lawyer, mining, civil or mechanical engineer, a skilled craftsman or unskilled laborer, is obliged to be a member of this union.

## Controls and Provisions

All kinds of controls and provisions are made whereby the liberty of action and decision of the concessionaire are restricted by the professional unions; as a result there is no finality to an agreement with a workman even after the terms of the concession with the enterprise have been absolutely fulfilled. The All-Russian Council of Professional Unions, supported by the Cheka or Extraordinary Commission (both controlled by the Communist Party) is simply a political instrument for forcing on the Russian workers the extreme ideas of international Communism through the mechanism of the government.

Instead of permitting the worker and employer to come together to settle any differences amicably as in the past, the contract with the all-Russian control of professional unions is intended to keep the employer and the workers apart, and by placing the interests of the workers in the hands of extremist members of the Communist Party, perpetuate the present struggle not only on industry and enterprise but on the whole working and proletarian population of Russia.

## Power of The Cheka

The Cheka, or Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter Revolution, Mr. Urquhart continued, is accuser, judge, jury and executioner, with absolute power of life and death, and in addition to these plenary powers granted to it, this secret police has developed the most complete spy system throughout every town and village of the Russian dominions. For these reasons the power of the Cheka has today eclipsed that of the Soviet Government, and has established such a reign of terror that it keeps the Russian people in abject subjugation.

Every phase of the individual activity of the employer, his staff and his workmen in the operation of the proposed contract, Mr. Urquhart pointed out, even in the privacy of their homes, would be under the shadow and menace of this terrorist organization. It logically follows, therefore, that with the abolition of the code of civil laws and all the legal authorities and regulations which govern the political and economic life of the nation, there can be no justice. As long as the Communist Party controls the Soviet Government, the Third Internationals, the Cheka and the professional unions, any one of these instruments of the Communist Party may render inoperative any agreement which may be made with the Soviet Government.

In conclusion Mr. Urquhart said he had very full and reassuring information as to the condition of the properties, which went to show that, given a fair opportunity, the time necessary

MINING ACTIVITY  
IN BELGIAN CONGO

Several Substances, Including Coal, Are Reported to Have Been Discovered Last Year

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The report for 1920 of the special committee of the Province of Katanga (Belgian Congo) shows that the activity of the mining service last year was very great. It recalls the first years following the opening of the Katanga to prospecting. During the year 155 special permits for mining prospecting were granted. The owners of these permits are reported to have discovered the following substances: Lead, copper, iron, galena, manganese and coal. The discovery of coal near Lubala, in latitude approximately 9 degrees 30 minutes, is regarded as the most important. The layer of coal is abundant close to mileston 690 along the railway from Elisabethville to Bukama.

The situation of this coal field invests it with particular importance. It lies in the midst of the pewter district and connected with the copper beds of Kambove and of Etoile du Congo (the Congo Star) along the Katanga Railway.

NEW YORK MARKET  
TREND IS IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, New York.—There was an irregular tendency in the stock market trading yesterday. Speculative stocks were subjected to further impairment, traders resuming their attacks upon prominent industrials and miscellaneous issues. Oils, motors and specialties were also under pressure, but rails and equipment showed some resistance. Steel issues, which led the downward course, Monday, made fractional recoveries. Liberty bonds eased, while domestic issues displayed firmness. Call money was easier, with 5 per cent the ruling rate. Sales totaled 711,100 shares.

The market closed with a better tone: Allied Chemical 4 1/2, up 1/4; American Sugar 5 1/4, up 1/4; Crucible Steel 6 3/4, up 1/4; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 11 1/2, up 1/4; Chandler 4 1/2, up 1/4; Houston Oil 7 1/2, up 1/4; Pierce-Arrow preferred 32 1/2, up 1/4; Pullman 10 1/2, up 1/4; Royal Dutch of New York 48, up 2 1/2.

GERMAN COMMERCE  
SHOWS AN INCREASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Imports into Germany during June, 1921, amounted to 1,823,578 metric tons, valued at 6,409,700 in paper marks, compared with 1,534,023 metric tons, valued at 5,486,000 paper marks, during May. Exports during June totaled 1,508,992 metric tons, valued at 5,468,000 paper marks, compared with 1,145,196 metric tons, valued at 4,568,000 paper marks in the previous month.

The increase in Germany's foreign trade during June is credited to the fact that depreciation of the mark caused manufacturers to cover themselves with immediate orders on raw materials on one hand and stimulated buying from Germany by other nations.

## "BLUE SKY BILL" IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—It is reported that the Ontario government proposes to introduce a bill along the lines of the "Blue Sky Bill" which the Hon. I. B. Lucas introduced in the Legislature in 1919 but abandoned after it had reached the committee stage. Mining brokers did not like the Lucas bill and they are not awaiting the proposed new measure with any degree of enthusiasm. They claim that they will favor an act to check fraudulent promotions, but will resist any attempt to obstruct the development of northern Ontario.

## IRON ORE MINERS RESUME WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, England.—After being out of work nearly 12 months, over 200 Furness iron ore miners recommenced work recently at the pits of the Barrow Hematite Steel Company and the Newton Mining Company. The situation in the iron industry is becoming brighter, and of 1300 miners in the Furness districts between 700 and 800 have lately resumed work.

## LOWEST HOG PRICES SINCE 1916

BUFFALO, New York.—Prices of hogs on the East Buffalo live stock market yesterday sold at the lowest prices since January 28, 1916. Heavy grades brought as low as 7 cents. The top price for pigs was 8 to 8 1/2 cents a pound live weight. Low prices were also reported from Cleveland.

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday, December 16.65, January 16.44, March 16.47, May 16.35, July 15.93, spot quiet, middling 17.05.

PRIMARY COTTON  
GOODS MARKETS

Business Is Hampered by Two Holidays, Garment Workers' Strike and Drop in Prices Following the Ginning Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—Business in primary cotton goods markets and in secondary channels as well, was greatly hampered during the past week by holidays. Election day in New York City closed the Cotton Exchange and suspended most of the activities in the gray goods markets, while Armistice Day on Friday caused more than half of the cotton mills to close Thursday night for the balance of the week and made business during the latter part of the week impossible. The drop in the price of cotton following the official ginning report, which showed the government's estimate of the crop output had already been exceeded by more than 100,000 bales actually ginned, was a factor of weakness which naturally made buyers hesitate in the expectation of further price concessions on gray goods. Such weakening was evident only in scattered instances, but these were sufficient to undermine the stability of market levels and hinder free trading.

In mill circles in Fall River and New Bedford, the undercurrent talk seems to indicate that this section of the industry will not undertake any leadership this fall in the way of further wage readjustment, and as these two centers are looked to usually to set the pace for the rest of New England, it seems likely that present wage scales will continue unchanged through the winter unless Rhode Island mills or some plants in other sections should start cutting—a development which is not considered very probable, although some of the eastern mills are now suffering very keenly from competition with southern mills which have cut wages very much more deeply and can turn out goods at a considerably lower labor cost.

## New Percake Prices

The response to the announcement of the new percake prices has not been overwhelming in the volume of business developing, but enough orders have been placed to establish the feeling that the advance in prices is not going to seriously interrupt trading. No very large business on percakes was looked for just at this time, the prices being named more as an accommodation to the jobbing circles and for inventory purposes, and it is felt that just as soon as seasonal factors become favorable the flow of business will be encouraging if not fully satisfactory.

The garment workers' strike which begins this week has considerably unsettled the market for cotton fabrics going into linings, and similar purposes, and the situation in this respect seems likely to remain chaotic for some time to come. Business is anything but satisfactory in ready-to-wear garment channels owing to the high prices that are still current. The reversion to the piece-work basis is an attempt to correct this condition, but the feeling that it may take some time to work it out is indicated by attempts on the part of a number of the garment manufacturers to cancel at least a part of their earlier orders for woolen and worsted goods, and their refusal to add to their stock of color linings and other findings necessary when business is in full swing.

Print cloths had a very bad week, but one not by any means devoid of buying interest. Prices gave way in some quarters to the pressure from the raw material markets and sheetings were quoted lower than before, being offered in a limited way at 40 to 44 cents a pound without any considerable dealing taking place. The demand for the wider constructions for bleaching and for printing purposes showed signs of strength, once prices become more stabilized. Some trading took place on 3 1/2-inch 5.35 yard 64 by 60s, around 9 1/2 cents for southern goods, and 9 1/4 cents for eastern makes. Toward the latter part of the week these figures stiffened somewhat on spots and early deliveries and Fall River reported some sales at 9 1/4 cents and was holding for this figure on quick goods. Narrow print cloths were in some demand from certain of the large operators and price talked of averaged around 4 1/2 cents.

The strong evidence to indicate that large operators were ready to come into the market just as soon as manufacturers got ready to cover in their output for the first quarter of the new year and were willing to make slight price concessions to balance the lower raw cotton values.

## Buying Rubberized Goods

One encouraging feature of the week was increased buying interest from some of the manufacturing lines such as rubberizing interests, and shade manufacturers who have been out of the market for a long time. Fall River reported sales for the week of approximately 80,000 pieces, which is not so far under the week's output as it seems at first glance, for almost all the mills were closed down Thursday night for the balance of the week and curtailment from normal production figured approximately 120,000 pieces.

Fine goods made from combed yarns were dull during the week, but prices remained very firm in spite of the lower cotton quotations. Cloth falls are fairly well sold in the first quarter of the new year and are not yet pushed to the point of having to cut prices. Inquiry for fancies and novelties continues, but the business

is of small lot character and not in itself sufficient to sustain the market. Yarns have been stagnant, with prices shading off from 2 to 5 cents a pound and mills very susceptible to firm bids. Some tire yarn interest was reported in certain quarters, but in others there were requests to postpone deliveries.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Lee, Higginson & Co. announce that the issue of \$10,000,000 8 per cent 25-year bonds of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, has been many times oversubscribed.

Premier Theodore of Queensland is arranging to visit the United States with a view to negotiating one or more loans.

The new internal French loan amounts to 3,000,000,000 francs, with an interest rate of 6 per cent, and issue price of 98 1/2. The purpose of the loan is supposed to be to facilitate work of reparation, but the proceeds will also probably be used to repay the government's borrowings from the Bank of France and reduce the paper circulation.

During the past month English commodity prices dropped 7 1/2 per cent, carrying the average more than 4 per cent below the low mark near the end of June. Until very recently English prices had been kept up by the temporary influence of the coal strike.

Within the past ten years, striking progress has been made by the silk weaving firms at Hangchow, China, according to the Chinese Engineer and Contractor. There are now 140 firms with 8,400 looms. The annual output is valued at \$16,000,000 and is distributed to Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai and the Yangtze regions.

Australia's gold return for the first eight months of this year shows a further decline in the output, particularly in western Australia and Queensland. Despite the premium on gold sold abroad the increase in working costs, partly due to arbitration awards, have resulted in the shutting down of mines, such as the Mt. Morgan in Queensland.

Eighty per cent of the cotton mills in Georgia are now running full time, six days a week, 10 per cent are operating half time, while only 2 per cent are idle.

Canadian wheat, estimated at 2,000,000 bushels, has been purchased by New York agents for the Greek Government, financing to be done through New York.

China has officially assured the United States that she is doing everything possible to meet the note for \$5,500,000 held by the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

Zagreb is fast becoming the economic center of the new Jugo-Slav State, according to United States Consul A. R. Thompson. As an example, the city has been selected for headquarters of the recently augmented petroleum interests in Croatia.

## DIVIDENDS

Standard Oil of New Jersey, quarterly of \$1.25 on common and 1 1/4 per cent on preferred, payable December 15 to stock of November 25.

Ohio Oil, extra of \$1.75 and quarterly of \$1.25, payable December 31 to stock of November 28. In the last quarter, company declared only regular quarterly of \$1.25 and six months ago an extra of \$2.75.

Illinois Pipe Line, semi-annual of \$2 on common, payable January 31 to stock of November 30.

Canadian Pacific Railway, quarterly of 2 1/4 on common, payable December 31 to stock of November 1.

Famous Players Lasky, quarterly of \$2 on common, payable January 31 to stock of December 15.

McCrory Stores, quarterly of 1 1/2 on common, payable in common stock December 15 to stock of December 1.

Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power, quarterly of 1 1/4 on preferred, payable December 1 to holders of November 20.

Eastern Wisconsin Electric, quarterly of 1 1/4 on preferred, payable December 1 to holders of November 30.

## LONDON MARKETS

## GENERALLY QUIET

LONDON, England.—With the exception of the shares of the armament companies, sentiment in the industrial list on the stock exchange was cheerful yesterday. Hudson's Bay was 6 1/16. Profit taking caused the oil group to droop. French loans wavered, having been affected by the movement of continental exchanges.

The gilt-edged section was quiet but harder. Dollar descriptions were easier in sympathy with New York exchange. Argentine rails were dull and showed no disposition to rally. Home rails were flabby and neglected. The rubber department reacted with the staple. Kaffirs were easier but changes were narrow. Generally the markets were quiet and steady.

Consols for money 49. Grand Trunk, 1 1/2; De Beers, 11; Rand Mines, 2 1/4. Bar silver 38 1/2 per ounce. Money 3 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—Short bills 4 per cent; three-months' bills 4 per cent.

## BOND ISSUE OVERSUBSCRIBED

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York Telephone Company's issue of \$50,000,000 20-year 6 per cent gold bonds, offered by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. at 97 and interest to yield more than 6 1/4 per cent, was several times oversubscribed. The sale is said to be the most successful issue for several years.

AUSTRALIA URGED  
TO HALT ON LOANS

Sydney Chamber of Commerce Asks That Government Cease Borrowing Money Otherwise Available for Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—By its successful flotation in Australia of a \$10,000,000 loan for use in building war service homes and settling returned soldiers on the land, the federal government has raised in Australia in war and peace loans \$250,000,000, a huge amount for a young nation of 5,500,000 people. The declaration of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce that the time has come for the cessation of all government borrowing has struck a welcome note. The effect on Australian banking of the diversion of such a huge sum into government channels must be considered.

The Sydney Chamber of Commerce recently passed the following resolution: "Seeing that the constantly recurring issues of loans by the government, federal and state, are absorbing money which would otherwise be available for the development of commerce and the country generally, and are thus causing and increasing unemployment, this council places on record its conviction that, after the present 'Diggers' Loan' has been subscribed, all government borrowing should cease in order to restore public confidence."

## Defense of Treasury

In the letter sent to the Sydney Chamber of Commerce by the federal Treasury, Mr. J. R. Collins, Secretary of the Treasury, pointed out that 20 years ago, at the time of federation, the states were paying only \$6,000,000 interest annually to London bondholders, whereas now the Commonwealth and states have to find \$17,000,000 annually for that purpose, and the London market is not at present inclined to lend Australia money at low rates of interest. Mr. Collins pointed out that interest paid locally cannot be put into circulation and produce had not to be exported to provide for its payment, therefore borrowing within a country was less burdensome than borrowing abroad, terms being equal. While agreeing that borrowing should be restricted, and hoping that amounts asked for in future would be comparatively small, he said that the federal treasurer was unable to promise that sums required by the Commonwealth would not be obtained locally.

The Sydney Chamber replied, pointing out that the Chamber had advocated a complete cessation of borrowing either at home or abroad, while Mr. Collins had only dealt with the aspect of local borrowing. The Chamber also stressed the difference between the investment of British money in Australian Government loans free of taxation and the placing of the same money in registered Australian companies with resultant heavy federal and state taxes; moreover, the penalization of absentee investors in Australia had led to a considerable withdrawal of money from Australian industries by residents abroad. Perhaps the main point in the Chamber's argument was summed up in the following statement:

"The council is quite alive to the desirability of Australia's governmental indebtedness being to its own people, but it is equally well aware that the financial resources of the people of the Commonwealth are utterly insufficient to meet the requirements of private enterprise, if the government, both federal and state, absorb in subscriptions to their internal loans the funds which should, and would, be otherwise available. What is urgently needed is for governments and the people to live within their legitimate incomes, and to abstain from further borrowing either at home or abroad."

## Development Restricted

The Australasian Insurance and Banking Record declares that the considerations put forward by the Sydney Chamber are thoroughly sound, as the taking of money by the governments has diminished the amount available for the development of the natural resources of the country. In addition the state and federal authorities are raising by taxation \$71,000,000 yearly against \$22,892,742 for 1913-14, thus drawing on any fresh accumulations of capital which might be used for productive employment.

While the freeing of government loans from income tax has been a big factor in securing loan money, it has also cut down the field of taxation considerably and has tended to penalize most unfairly the man who has his money tied up in industry or is earning a salary.

The part played by the banks in the government borrowing policy must be noted, as the success of the last federal loan was largely due to the support and facilities given by the banks to their customers, the federal government standing back of the banks in this respect. The banks have also advanced the federal government money in connection with the war gratuity payments and the wheat pool.

Banking returns, other than those of savings banks, reveal the fact that deposits up to the end of last June have been practically stationary, roughly \$297,000,000 against \$296,000,000 in June, 1920. The Commonwealth Bank figures are not included in this comparison; that bank's deposits showed a decrease in 12 months of \$13,849,598. On the other hand, the advances made by the banks (including the Commonwealth Bank) show a very large increase, the rise amounting to about \$61,000,000 on the year. The financing of heavy imports by

EXCHANGE PROBLEM  
AND REPARATIONS

Effect of Tariffs On Exports as Factor Discussed at International Conference on Economic Recovery in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Speaking on the Reparations problem at a recent meeting of the international conference on economic recovery and world peace held here, Professor Born representing Germany, said that Germany in order to pay her debts could scarcely increase her efforts on the scale needed, as her exports were mainly competitive. Her falling exchange, among other causes, enabled her to undercut her competitors. Her competitors were her creditors. They insisted on payment but prevented her from making it. They blocked her markets by tariffs, anti-dumping legislation and exclusion.

COTTON CONSUMED  
IN OCTOBER GAINS

Last Month's Total in United States Showed Advance Over Figures of October, 1920

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Cotton consumed during October amounted to 494,745 bales of lint and 61,513 of linters, compared with 401,325 of lint and 43,364 of linters in October last year, the United States Census Bureau announces.

Cotton on hand October 31 in consuming establishments amounted to 1,404,931 bales of lint and 159,729 bales of linters, compared with 940,450 bales of lint and 235,063 of linters a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses, 4,981,856 bales of lint and 211,376 of linters, compared with 4,132,967 of lint and 340,633 of linters a year ago.

Imports totaled 31,629 bales, compared with 13,825 in October last year. Exports were 874,510 bales, including 8119 bales of linters, compared with 533,728 bales, including 1709 of linters in October last year.

Cotton spindles active during October numbered 34,255,522, compared with 33,771,988 a year ago.

MOUNT LYELL MINE  
PAYS MORE DIVIDENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania.—The Mount Lyell Mining Company, whose place of operations is on the west coast of Tasmania, by the distribution amongst its shareholders during the past year of \$24,000 brought up the amount of dividends paid since its inception to \$230,000. Altogether it has produced 188,374 tons of copper, 12,781,308 ounces silver, and 371,686 ounces gold. Its present output of ore is 9500 tons a month.

A big tonnage is being won from the 1000-foot level. The width of this massive ore body is over 70 feet in places. At the 850-foot level, No. 20 ore body, which has been producing for about 14 years, is now of almost large enough area to form a mine in itself. This mine is probably the biggest producer of copper in the Commonwealth of Australia. Owing to the high cost of labor and the fall in the price of metals, it narrowly escaped being closed down in June last, thus throwing 1800 hands out of work besides a great many more in the other avenues of employment dependent upon the mines for their existence. The industrial conditions prepared by the management, and made an award of the Australian Arbitration Court, are, however, being found to work satisfactorily.

STANDARD OIL OF  
BOLIVIA ORGANIZED

NEW YORK, New York.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has organized an oil company in Bolivia with \$5,000,000 capital, under the name of the Standard Oil Company of Bolivia. Late Bolivian laws regarding petroleum exploitation are construed to require immediate development by newly organized companies, if the assistance of the government is to be secured.

Some time ago announcement was made of the reported purchase by Standard Oil of New Jersey of the Braden and Levering concessions. The Levering interests acquired consist of about 2,400,000 acres of fiscal lands where oil rights were held under Bolivian law with the right to select those lands in Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca and Tarija. The Braden interests acquired private concessions in the Lagunillas field totaling some 5,000,000 acres covering properties known as Santa Cruz, Ponderosa, Lagunillas and La Blanca.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tues.	Mon.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.96 1/2	\$3.96 1/2	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	.0725	.0729 1/2	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0704 1/2	.0704 1/2	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1890	.1893	.1930
Lire	.0414	.0421 1/2	.1930
Guilivers	.3488	.3490	.4020
German marks	.0038	.0039 1/2	.2280
Canadian dollars	.914	.911	.910
Argentine pesos	.3229	.3275	.9650
Draachmas (Greek)	.0416	.0412	.1930
Peasetas	.1355	.1365	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2319	.2310	.1930
Norwegian kroner	.1410	.1430	.2680
Danish kroner	.1838	.1845	.2680

## ROYAL DUTCH DIVIDEND MEETING

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—It is learned that a meeting of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company will be held on November 30 to propose an alteration in the statutes so as to allow the paying of dividends in shares instead of cash.

Effect of Tariffs On Exports as Factor Discussed at International Conference on Economic Recovery in London

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With the present scarcity of capital, the international financial problem could not be solved without fabricating credits by the issue of international paper money. This international money must be accepted at par by all governments and all central banks. It must be government money, and ought not to be legal tender in private life. But it might be used as a special reserve against which the different governments or the different banks could issue bank notes or certificates.

Its total amount ought to be limited, and it would be redeemed at fixed rates. A definite fixed sum, say 50,000,000,000 marks gold, might be handed over to the Allied governments in the proportion to which they were entitled to reparation, and Germany would be bound to redeem only a certain proportion of the gold certificates in gold marks by handing in gold bills created by the sale of German goods. The amount due annually, and the date of the payments, could be settled in accordance with her capacity to pay, and with the inclination of the other nations to accept her commodities.

CEMENT COMPANY  
EARNINGS INCREASE

NEW YORK, New York.—Gross sales of \$3,738,769 are reported by the International Cement Corporation for the nine months ended September 30, 1921. This compares with \$3,461,596 during the entire year of 1920. It is probable that the gross for the entire year will amount to about \$11,000,000, or 30 per cent more than the total last year. The gross sales of the third quarter amounted to \$3,234,501, an annual rate of \$13,200,000. The company's manufacturing profit in the September quarter amounted to \$1,084,881, the largest margin of any quarter in the corporation's history, and the first time that the quarterly manufacturing profit has gone above \$1,000,000 mark.

After all deductions, the company earned, in the three months to September 30, a balance for dividends of \$420,792, while in the nine months to September 30 the balance for dividends amounted to \$1,268,617, a sum equivalent to \$3.33 a share on the present 323,573 shares of stock.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices declined moderately yesterday, closing quotations being 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 points lower, with December at 1.04 and May at 1.07 1/4. Corn remained practically unchanged at the close, December delivery being quoted at 46 1/2 and May at 52 1/2. Downturns in hogs weakened provisions. December ribs 75 1/2, May ribs 80 1/2, December barley 57 1/2. January pork 14.00, November lard 8.55, May lard 8.75, January ribs 7.05, May ribs 7.47 1/2.

## MALAYA'S FINANCIAL CONDITION

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GEORGIA TECH IS  
AGAIN WINNER

Defeats Georgetown University  
at Football for the Third Consecutive Year—Center Wins  
From the Auburn Tigers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ATLANTA, Georgia.—The Georgia School of Technology for the third consecutive year defeated Georgetown University here Saturday. Outweighed 10 pounds to the man or more Tech ran away with the team from Washington, and the 21-to-7 score does not indicate truly the difference between the teams. Twice Tech was deprived of an expected touchdown; once with the ball on Georgetown's one-foot line with three downs to go, the whistle at the end of the first half saving Georgetown. Tech lost another chance to score early in the third period after having the ball on Georgetown's 10-yard line. A Tech rusher fumbled and Georgetown recovered and ran 90 yards for a touchdown.

Tech scored early in the second period after J. H. Staton '23 recovered a fumble on Georgetown's 24-yard line. Carl J. W. Harlan '23, fullback, plunged through center for seven yards. D. I. Barron '22 ran around right end for seven yards, and Harlan by three plunges ran the ball over for the first touchdown of the day. Tech scored twice in the third period, Barron rounding left end for 23 yards and a touchdown, and Harlan bucking the line from the nine-yard line over for the other score.

Vanderbilt University pulled a big surprise when they held the University of Georgia to a 7-to-7 tie. After being considerably outplayed for three periods the Commodores scored on a beautifully executed on-side kick. After coming in possession of the ball on their own 45-yard line toward the middle of the final quarter, and two passes being grounded and a line plunge failing, Thomas Ryan '23 was forced to punt. R. J. Smith '23 stood behind Ryan as he got off the 40-yard kick. Quick as a flash Smith dashed down the field for the ball, scooped it up and ran over Georgia's goal line for the touchdown. He then kicked goal and the score was tied. Georgia scored early in the second period on straight line plunges. In the first half Vanderbilt gained only seven yards from their own formations.

Centre College had little trouble in winning over Alabama Polytechnic Institute in Birmingham, 21 to 0. Centre showed the most varied attack seen in many a year, and the Auburn Tigers were simply not equal to the task of stopping them. Centre, in negotiating three touchdowns accumulated 29 first downs, and carried the ball over a quarter of a mile. One touchdown was cut off by the referee's whistle at the end of the first half, with the ball on the Tigers' one-yard line on second down. Auburn fumbled frequently, and had only one chance to score during the game. Edward Shirling '22, fullback, ran the ball well down into Centre's territory in the third period, but fumbled after being rather hard hit by the Centre tacklers.

The University of Florida defeated Alabama University, 9 to 2, Friday in Tuscaloosa. Florida scored in the first quarter by advancing the ball from midfield for a touchdown on straight football. Florida scored again in the fourth quarter on a drop-kick from the 30-yard line. Alabama derived her two points in the third quarter after a punt had been blocked behind Florida's goal line.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute, after being on the defensive until the last five minutes of play against North Carolina State, won 7 to 3. Carolina kicked a field goal from the 40-yard line in the third period. With five minutes of the last period to be played, Virginia rushed in several fresh players. With the ball in midfield, the cadets worked forward passes for four first downs, and then bucked the line for the remaining 10 yards and victory.

Virginia Military Institute lost by a touchdown to Kentucky University, 14 to 7, in an evenly matched game. Washington University from Seattle returned the victors over Tulane University in St. Louis, 14 to 6.

Saturday will see only one interesting game, the Georgia-Alabama game in Atlanta. Georgia is considered at least two touchdowns better than Alabama and should have no trouble in winning. Centre College is scheduled to meet Washington and Lee University, Tulane meets Louisiana, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute meets Roanoke College.

J. F. BYERS NAMED  
FOR PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The nominating committee of the United States Golf Association has announced its selection of the officers and standing committees of the association. H. F. Whitney, president, in spite of the general practice of electing the president for two terms, declined re-nomination, on the ground that his long service as secretary rendered a further term inadvisable, as well as his engagement in other important work. J. F. Byers, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was selected for the position. R. A. Gardner of Chicago was re-nominated for vice-president, and the other vacancy was filled by the selection of W. D. Vanderpool, retiring secretary. C. S. Lee, Tuxedo, will be the new secretary, and E. S. Moore, of the National Links, will re-

Purdue Runners  
Are Doing Well

University Cross-Country Team  
Has Won the Championship of  
Indiana—Defeated Only by  
the University of Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
LAFAYETTE, Indiana.—The Purdue University cross-country team, with a record of two conference victories, one conference defeat, and winner of the championship of Indiana, should be a strong contender for the cross-country championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association at its annual meet, which is to be held at Indiana University, Bloomington, Saturday. Purdue has been defeated but once this year, by the University of Illinois squad, at Urbana, Illinois. University of Chicago and the University of Michigan teams have been defeated by the Old Gold and Black team in dual meets held this fall.

YALE ENJOYING  
SOCCER SEASON

Over Sixty Candidates Turned  
Out for the Varsity Team at  
the Beginning of the Season  
—Clark Brockman Is Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Yale University is this fall enjoying the best soccer football season in its history. Although the team is made up of rather light players, the eleven has won two of the five games it has played to date and the two defeats have been by small margins. Last Saturday Yale met the strong Princeton varsity on Yale Field in an intercollegiate championship game and did remarkably well to hold the Orange and Black to a 3-to-0 score.

Over 60 candidates turned out at the beginning of practice this fall, but there was a noticeable lack of big, heavy men. Capt. Daniel Coburn '21S, and S. R. Hoyt '21, premier backs of last year's team, and K. von Holt '21 and Charles Clark '21, veterans of the 1920 team, have graduated, and their absence is keenly felt. The remaining veterans who served as a nucleus for the 1921 team are: Capt. Clark Brockman '22, left fullback; J. H. Fox '22, center forward; John Meyer '22, center halfback; D. Mayers '22, left halfback; and Herbert Humphrey '22, outside right.

Earlier in the season Yale defeated the New Haven soccer team, 3 to 0, and the New Haven Geometric Tool team, 6 to 0. Yale has been defeated by Cornell University, 4 to 0, and by Springfield Y. M. C. A. 2 to 0, as well as by Princeton. Besides the above-mentioned players, the most promising candidates are: A. L. Johnson '24, inside right; D. Kellogg '23S, center forward; Spencer Miller '22, inside left; S. B. Latham '24, left halfback; Richard Hartshorne '23, right fullback; and P. W. Scheide '24, goal. Prominent substitute forwards are N. T. Lane '22 and J. G. Stovall '24S. Substitute backs: C. S. Parker '23S, and Melvin Veeder '23S. Substitute goalers, Chapin Jackson '22.

The chief defect in the team is the lightness of its forwards, and the comparative inexperience of the majority of the men. The backs are sturdy, fairly heavy men, adequate in defense, but the forwards are too small to cope with the aggressiveness of heavier teams. Yale's goal is well protected by Scheide, but the forwards are unable to score at time of need against their opponents.

This year a freshman soccer team has been organized, for the first time since the war. A great deal of interest has been developed among the 1925 men and although most of the men are inexperienced the team has been very successful so far. The team lost to the Princeton freshmen Saturday at Yale Field by the close score of 3 to 2. The composition of the freshman team: F. A. Gibbs, outside left; B. B. Gilman, inside left; S. V. Banly, center forward; J. M. Hopkins, A. E. Bissell, inside right; J. B. Hodges, outside right; S. N. Whitney, T. A. Anderson, left halfback; P. F. Sauer, center halfback; C. C. Lawson, right halfback, and William Hamilton, goal keeper. The showing of the freshmen augurs well for next year's varsity team.

## SOUTHERN FOOTBALL SCORES

CENTRE			
Georgia Tech	28	Ky. Wesleyan	0
42-Wake Forest	0	14-Clemson	0
70-Davidson	0	14-Va. Poly. I.	0
6-Purman	0	26-St. Xavier	0
48-Rutgers	14	56-Transylvania	0
7-Penn. State	23	6-Harvard	0
41-Clemson	7	65-Kentucky	0
21-Georgetown	7	21-Auburn	0

ALABAMA			
34-Howard	14	23-Mercer	0
27-Spring Hill	7	27-Furman	7
32-Hamp. Inst.	0	14-Oglethorpe	0
95-Bryson Col.	0	7-Ala. P. I.	0
0-Sewanee	17	7-Mia. A. & M.	0
7-La. State	7	21-Virginia	7
6-Vanderbilt	14	7-Vanderbilt	7
2-Florida	9		

GEORGIA			
34-Roanoke	0	41-Mil. Ac.	2
32-Hamp-Slay	0	34-Howard	2
20-Wake Forest	0	48-Spring Hill	0
7-Univ. of Va.	14	56-Clemson	0
7-Penn.	21	14-Camp Benn	7
7-N. Carolina	20	14-Tulane	0
7-Kentucky	14	0-Center	21

VANDERBILT			
34-Tenn. Norl.	0	0-Miss. Col.	41
42-Mercer	0	26-Miss. Univ.	0
21-Kentucky	14	7-Rice Inst.	0
29-Texas	0	7-Mia. A. & M.	0
14-Tennessee	0	10-Detroit	0
14-Alabama	0	6-Alabama P. I.	14
7-Georgia	7	6-Washington	14

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
LAFAYETTE, Indiana.—The Purdue University cross-country team, with a record of two conference victories, one conference defeat, and winner of the championship of Indiana, should be a strong contender for the cross-country championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association at its annual meet, which is to be held at Indiana University, Bloomington, Saturday. Purdue has been defeated but once this year, by the University of Illinois squad, at Urbana, Illinois. University of Chicago and the University of Michigan teams have been defeated by the Old Gold and Black team in dual meets held this fall.

The following men compose the Purdue squad: Capt. C. E. Harrison '23, C. C. Furnas '22, R. Magruder '23, E. R. Dye '23, C. W. Goodman '23, and C. H. Pease '24. The team is being coached by Track Coach E. J. O'Conner. Captain Harrison has not been in championship form of late but he is expected to run a good race at Indiana University. C. C. Furnas, Purdue's Olympic Games star, finished in first place in every meet in which Purdue was entered this year with the exception of the one with Illinois, when he was the fourth man to finish.

Magruder, Dye and Goodman have shown considerable improvement this year, but none of them are as yet the equals of Furnas or Captain Harrison. Pease, a sophomore, is doing good work, but he lacks experience. C. R. Murphy '23 has been getting into shape to run. He may be entered for the championship instead of Pease. The University of Illinois team, by its victory over the Old Gold and Black squad, will most likely rank as the prime favorite to win the "Big Ten" event. The Purdue squad, however, will make a hard attempt to even up its defeat in the dual meet, by taking first in the conference event.

HAVERFORD WINS  
IN SOCCER GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
HAVERFORD, Pennsylvania.—Haverford College put over a big intercollegiate soccer surprise on Saturday on the local field when it defeated the University of Pennsylvania's championship team by 2 goals to 1. This was the first league setback of the year for Coach Stewart's Red and Blue team.

Haverford kicked off on a muddy field. During the first half the two rival teams were about evenly matched, the play being in neither team's territory for any great length of time. R. L. Hunsicker '23 of Haverford managed to put the ball through the goal posts once during the opening half, but soon after a spectacular save of a penalty kick by Wilbur, B. B. Amelia '23 broke through and got the ball past him for the goal which evened up the score for half-time.

During the second half both teams tightened and until near the end of the match it looked as if it would end in a tie, but A. Muench '22, the noted center halfback of the Haverford College team, tore through the visitors' defense and scored another tally, giving the Maine Line collegians the victory. The summary:

HAVERFORD			
Jamney, G.	.....	Wolfe Hunsicker, R.	.....
Sander, C.	.....	Blair Hoag, R.	.....
McKenty, J.	.....	McElroy Longworth, R.	.....
Lonsch, R.	.....	Barron Muench, R.	.....
Aucknell, R.	.....	Amelia Aucknell, R.	.....
Fisher, R.	.....	Wilbur Fisher, R.	.....
Leeds, R.	.....	Downs Wilbur, R.	.....
McIntosh	.....		

HOCKEY LEAGUE  
CHANGES RULES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
TORONTO, Ontario.—The directors of the National Hockey League met here Monday and ratified the agreement with the Pacific coast and Western Canada professional leagues which will place professional hockey under the one commission throughout Canada. While the schedule will not be adopted until the annual meeting to be held in Montreal on November 26, it was decided that each team will play 12 home games and that the season must be completed by March 15.

Under the new schedule, the season of a split season was the case last year there will be but a single schedule and the first and second teams will play off for the championship. The most important feature of the meeting was the adoption of the penalty rule of the Ontario Hockey Association with the exception that fouls are catalogued and a definite penalty for each provided. This year every player who is penalized for a foul of any description will serve his term on the fence and his team will play short-handed. It does not make any difference how many players are fenced, all will have to serve their

penalties as they are inflicted. There will be no deferring of penalties. For minor offenses players will be ruled off for three minutes, for major fouls five minutes and for match fouls the penalty is 20 minutes at least, and may be banished for the remainder of the game. The system of fining players for certain offenses also remains in force.

The rules will be changed to make a pass off the goal keeper onside as far out as the nearest red line marking the no offside area. Leo Dandurand of Montreal, one of the purchasers of the Canadian Club franchise formerly held by George Kennedy, was elected to replace Mr. Kennedy on the board.

A permanent board of referees was appointed and will consist of Cooper Smeaton of Montreal, Quebec, Lou Marsh and Harvey Sproule of Toronto and Charles McKinley of Ottawa.

BOTH EUROPEAN  
PLAYERS LOSE

Horcman and Conti Defeated in  
Their Initial Appearance in  
World's 18.2 Balkline Billiards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Both of the European challengers for the world's 18.2 balkline billiard championship were defeated in their initial appearances in the tournament here, Edouard Horcman, champion of Belgium, losing to C. C. Morningstar of San Diego, California, on Tuesday, 400 to 171 in 11 innings, and Roger Conti, champion of France, yielding to Welker Cochran of San Francisco, California, 400 to 234, in a match of the same length on Monday night.

In defeating Horcman, the veteran Morningstar showed himself in good stroke, with a superior mastery of the open game. The Belgian seemed limited to close nursing and weakened when forced to manipulate the spread combinations. The Californian had high runs of 145, 78 and 75, running out with the latter, while the best marks made by Horcman were 63 and 60. The averages were 36 4-11 for the winner and 17-1-10 for the loser.

Morningstar reached the century mark with a 38 in the seventh inning when, with his cue ball frozen to the white, he failed with an attempted masse. Horcman ran 5 and left a setup for Morningstar, who scored 78 before missing.

The Belgian's high run of 63 came in the ninth. For the first 20 points the balls insisted on rolling open, when he managed to group them in the center of the table. He nursed them carefully to the end rail, running to 48 on the way. Here they broke and he could not get them back together. Horcman made frequent use of his favorite masse shots.

In the tenth, when Morningstar got his 145, open and close tactics were varied and well mixed. Through the forties of his final 75 he was forced to play at long angles and his three-cushion skill was used to advantage.

The match by innings:  
C. C. Morningstar—12 0 6 30 14 0 38 78  
145-400. Average—36 4-11. High run—145.

Edouard Horcman—7 5 12 60 6 5 13 63  
0-171. Average—17-1-10. High run—63. Referee—J. H. Lewis.

Jacob Schaefer of San Francisco, California, defeated G. B. Sutton of Chicago, Illinois, 400 to 260 in seven innings. Schaefer set up a new high mark of 187 for the tournament to date and scored a high average of 56-7. Sutton's best run was 148, and his average was 37-1-7. High powered billiards was played by both contestants.

The Californian showed a talent for keeping the balls fairly well apart, while the Illinois veteran, playing a brilliant close game, hindered himself at times. When Schaefer ran his 187 he jumped into an advantage of 144 points, but on the next turn Sutton caught and passed him with a run of 148. Schaefer came back with an unfinished run of 144. The match by innings:

Jacob Schaefer—33 26 1 4 5 187 144-400. Average 56-7. High run—187.  
G. B. Sutton—2 17 84 8 1 148-260. Average 37-1-7. High run—148. Referee—J. H. Lewis.

Overcoming an opening lead with a fine finish, Cochran defeated Conti, 400 to 234 in 11 innings, in the opening game Monday night. Cochran's average was 36 4-11, as compared to 23 4-10 by the French champion. Cochran was rather slow at starting, but finally got his stroke working, and reached the century mark in 20 minutes. His play improved as he went along and he recorded two runs better than 100, getting 172 in the sixth inning and 113 in the seventh. These two runs transformed a deficit of 129 at the end of the fifth inning to a lead of 111, and the Frenchman never threatened after that. Conti's high run was 48.

Cochran won the bank, missed the opening shot and Conti ran 21. Cochran ran 11 rather hard shots, and then missed an easy one, leaving the balls close for Conti, who ran 48 and then missed a little masse. The score by innings:

Welker Cochran—0 11 6 5 172 113 5-234. Average 36 4-11. High run—172.  
Roger Conti—31 48 36 0 41 25 20 7 18 2-234. Average 23 4-10. High run—48. Referee—J. H. Lewis.

**WOMEN PLAY RUGBY**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australian News Office  
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Teams of women footballers met here and showed a good knowledge of the game. The players kept the ball moving well and tackled and ran with enthusiasm. Their goal kicking, however, was poor, only one try being converted. If the movement is to be taken seriously it might be advisable for women players to try a less strenuous code of football than Rugby.

CHELSEA SHOWS  
IMPROVED FORM

Meets Liverpool in First Division  
of English Association Football League in Good Style

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—It was difficult to recognize in the team which opposed Liverpool, at Liverpool, in the First Division of the English Association Football League on October 1, the hitherto unconvincing Chelsea side. There was little of the form which has held Chelsea so low down in the standing, but instead there was introduced more accuracy, more speed and more bustle. There was perhaps room for more "snap" shooting at goal, but what there was, was good. And this improvement on previous form seemed in a great measure to be due to two changes in the Chelsea forward line—the shifting of Frank Hoddnott from inside right to center forward and the reappearance at inside left of J. A. Croal.

In Hoddnott it would appear that Chelsea has found a more effective leader of the attack than is J. G. Croal. Hoddnott appealed greatly to the crowd at Liverpool, for he played a dashing and spectacular game, scoring a brilliant goal which made the result of the match a draw of 1 to 1. This equalizing point was almost entirely the work of Hoddnott, who commenced the attacking movement and himself brought it to a successful conclusion. In the first place he obtained possession of the ball, and sent it away to the right wing, where it attracted H. T. Ford, the Chelsea "winger," and one or two eager Liverpool defenders. Ford grasped the situation in a flash, and did just the right thing, recentering the ball without a moment's delay. Whether he meant it for Hoddnott's foot or head it is hard to say, but the leather came sailing across the field about waist-high. Hoddnott, as becomes a center forward, was all this time on the move toward the Liverpool goal, and when he saw that a kick and a flicking hard to score would probably "halloo" the ball in useless fashion, he half ran, half dived, and met the leather with his head, to send it flashing into the net before the goal keeper could stir a finger.

This smart piece of play counted as a scorching shot earlier in the game by R. Forshaw, the Liverpool inside right, who gave the Chelsea custodian no chance of effecting a save. Every one in the Chelsea team gave satisfaction, and none more than J. Molyneux, in goal, who saved one or two awkward situations. Ford played an excellent game at outside right. Toward the end, he dribbled down the wing and sent in a fine center. Hoddnott did not attempt to trap the ball and then shoot, but sent in a first-time shot, which crashed against the cross-bar and rebounded almost to the half-way line. The Liverpool side was, as usual, a cool, well-balanced combination. Elisha Scott, who has several times been capped for Ireland, was resourceful in goal, while William Lacey and Thomas Bromilow, who have represented Ireland and England, respectively, were also prominent in the home team's defense.

Aston Villa, a team which has six times won the Football Association Cup, met on October 8, Tottenham Hotspur, which won that esteemed trophy for the second time last season. During the last season or so, Aston Villa and Tottenham Hotspur have frequently run up against each other in cup-ties, and that fact has infused additional interest into their meetings in the English league. They met for the first time this season on September 24, and the Villa men won by 2 goals to 1, a feat which they repeated, even to the exact score, in the return match at Villa Park. This game was an interesting one, not lacking in high-class football. The Tottenham forwards appeared to set great store on their ability to propel the ball many times round and round an Aston Villa defender, and probably missed several opportunities thereby. William Kirton opened the scoring, and put the home team ahead with a good shot; but it was not long before J. H. Dimmock, the well-known "Spurs" outside-left, equalized matters with a goal typically his own. He bore down on Thomas Smart, one of the home fullbacks, tricked him, and ended up with a scorching shot well out of reach of the goal keeper. With the scores level, a battle royal ensued, and the brilliance of A. G. Hunter, in the Tottenham goal, had much to do with the fact that the Villa's most determined onslaughts came to nothing. The goal which settled the match came in a very roundabout manner and I. W. Dickson, who scored it, must have been quite unaware of his success until the ball was reposing in the net. A splendid save by Hunter turned the ball round the goal-post, and a corner kick was awarded to Aston Villa. This was well taken and the ball curled into the goal mouth. But Hunter was there, and managed to get his flat to the sphere, only to punch it onto the top of Arthur Grimsdell's head. From thence the ball cannoned backward, and Thomas Clay got his foot to it with the laudable intention of clearing far up the field. From Clay's foot the ball traveled to Dickson's leg, from which it made another attempt to enter the goal, and this time succeeded.

The Arsenal team, which invariably shows to better advantage when playing away from home than when viewed by its own supporters, had, after a shaky start, improved sufficiently by October 8 to win, by 1 goal to 0, against Everton—and on its own ground. A. Baker, who is usually considered to be a halfback, acted again as center forward, and made up

for any lack of skill as a leader of the vanguard by exhibiting great energy, and getting in and out of seemingly hard positions. His one aim appeared to be to score, and with that aim he was a menace to all the Everton defenders. The cleverest man in the Arsenal forward line was, however, F. Bradshaw. He was very tricky and, by doing things in the least obvious fashion, demanded careful attention. The only goal of the match was scored by H. A. Whitby, who drove in a hard, cross shot, which would have baffled nine goal keepers out of 10.

TWO EDINBURGH  
CLUBS DEFEATED

Watsonians and Edinburgh University Rugby Football Teams  
Lose for First Time October 22

SCOTTISH RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.  
(To October 22 inclusive)

	W.	L.	D.	Fr.	Ag.
Glasgow Academicals	7	0	0	18	39
Heriot's	0	0	0	44	17
Glasgow University	2	0	0	13	0
Hawick	5	1	0	91	16
Watsonians	3	1	0	62	3
Stewart's College	3	1	0	52	3
Kelso	3	1	0	47	25
Royal High School	2	1	1	29	26
Edinburgh University	1	1	0	30	36
Edinburgh Academicals	2	2	0	52	63
Edinburgh Wanderers	1	2	0	8	22
Melrose	2	2	0	20	24
Glasgow High School	3	2	1	60	39
West of Scotland	3	2	0	38	8
Greenock Wanderers	0	3	0	9	34
Kelvinhaide Academicals	3	3	0	19	33
Gala	2	3	1	28	33
Langholm	0	3	0	0	70
Edinburgh Academicals	0	2	0	0	63
Ed Forest	0	5	1	23	46
Hillhead High School	0	5	1	31	98
Edinburgh Institution	0	5	0	11	124

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Two Scottish Rugby football clubs were defeated for the first time this season on October 22—the Watsonians and Edinburgh University. Those which were still undefeated in the championship—in which only losses are counted—were reduced to Heriot's Former Pupils, Glasgow Academicals, and Glasgow University. The last-named, however, had yet to show itself worthy to occupy a leading position. The university men were late in starting their season and had yet to meet a side of any tested strength. They had had victories over Greenock Wanderers and Hillhead High School former pupils, two of the lowliest placed clubs, with not a victory between them out of an aggregate of nine games played.

The students of Edinburgh University had a severe test at Glasgow on October 22, and they found the former Academy boys much too good for them. They were outplayed and outclassed and lost by 2 goals and 4 tries to 0. J. Macdonald, Newcastle United, 5 R. Butler, Oldham Athletic, 5 Neil Harris, Newcastle United, 5 J. C. Whitlock, West Bromwich Albion, 5 William Hibbert, Bradford City, 5 R. Forshaw, Liverpool, 5 Andrew Young, Aston Villa, 4 Thomas Cock, Fulham Wanderers, 4 J. C. Cock, Chelsea, 4 R. Matthews, Liverpool, 4 P. B. Holland, Blackburn Rovers, 4 J. H. Dimmock, Tottenham Hotspur, 4 Robert Blood, West Bromwich Albion, 4 Frank Roberts, Bolton Wanderers, 4 G. Carr, Middlesbrough, 4

HOWARTH RETAINS  
THE LEADERSHIP

Leeds United Football Player Is  
One Goal Ahead of James  
Bauchop in Second Division

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England.—T. Howarth of Leeds United just managed to retain complete possession of the first position in the list of goal-scorers in the Second Division of the English Association Football League after the matches on October 22, upon which date he scored one goal. This just kept him clear of James Bauchop, Bradford, who also found the net and had consequently nine goals to his credit—only one less than Howarth. J. D. Hammetton of Barnsley scored two goals and rose into the first half-dozen on the list, joining his colleague, Brough Fletcher, and two other men in the fourth position. Bernard Travers also notched a couple of goals, and was level with Bauchop, close on the heels of the leader. The list:

The Watsonians, with the wind behind them at once set about wiping out their deficit, and for a while the meritorious had to act almost entirely on the defensive. Their lighter forwards found the heavy conditions telling against them, while the Watsonian back had a complete mastery and enjoyed the game it pleased. However, the backs did not make good use of their opportunities, and to that extent fought about their own defeat. There was a change of position at center-quarter, and neither side at the moment had wings had openings much to commend. Indeed, they rarely got the ball. Credit must be given to the meritorious men for a rough and ready response, although there were times when the pressure was most severe. It was a thrilling second half, and it was extraordinary that the Watsonians did not score. On one occasion, a drop at goal by C. B. Langlands, their fullback, struck one of the posts and the ball went to the hands of Haydn. It had been successful that Watsonians would have won by a point.

Edinburgh Wanderers, who were thinned out C. M. Usher, gave another



## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

London, November 2, 1921.

FROM my sojourn in America I have acquired the lecture habit. This week I attended two lectures on the same day. The first was at 5 p. m. on "The Making of a Newspaper," by the Editor of The Times. The second was at 8:30 p. m. on "Frenzied Fiction," by Mr. Stephen Leacock. As I am treating these two prominent men, so different, in "A Bookman's Memories," I will merely sketch the subject here. The Editor of The Times, Mr. Wickham Steed, is a tall, slim, dignified man, an idealist who is also somewhat of a cynic. As a lecturer he keeps himself rather aloof from his audience. His manner is paternal and delicately distant. Mr. Stephen Leacock's manner is jovial and boisterously intimate. He treats his audience as pals. In two minutes they were, metaphorically, all around him, slapping him on the back, and he was, metaphorically, digging them in the ribs, and then holding his hand before his mouth vainly trying to hide his inward merriment at his own jokes.

WHEN I returned home, still thinking of these two formidable lecturers, I felt that they were symbolized to me by some well-known picture; but I could not give it a name. Suddenly light came and I muttered, "Why, of course, Landseer's 'Dignity and Impudence.'" Mr. Leacock will not, I am sure, be offended by this comparison, because he is delightfully impudent. He treated his audience as if they were a lot of children, and they responded like children. We laughed every minute of the lecture. Even Belinda laughed till the tears started. She whispered, "It's too silly. I know I ought not to laugh, but I just can't help it." Even the chairman at the lecture, Sir Owen Seaman, the Editor of Punch, who deals in humor, occasionally rocked in his chair with laughter, even the reporters smiled. Don't ask me why we all laughed so much. Perhaps it is because Mr. Leacock is so intensely amused himself. I am told that he laughs at his own jokes even after he has made them a hundred times. Artemus Ward was a grave humorist. Each humorist must go his own way. As far as I am concerned Mr. Leacock has this distinction. He makes me laugh more on the lecture platform than in print.

IT was rather a relief to attend these lectures, because the number of important books now being published is so numerous that I have been puzzling all the afternoon which one to take first. I make a plunge. It is a book I shall have to add to my library. It is the Biography of Sir Edward Cook, by J. Saxon Mills. This handsome volume contains the history, and the ups and downs, of Liberal British Journalism from Victorian times. Edward Cook was a great editor of newspapers, and a great editor of Ruskin. Another book that I shall have to possess, having acquired the Anthology habit, as well as the Lecture habit, is "An English Anthology of Prose and Poetry" by Sir Henry Newbolt, from the fourteenth to the nineteenth century. Then I shall have to look through "Crowding Memories" by Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and "Modern Men and Manners" by Hesketh Pearson, a volume of Reminiscences sometimes rather witty, sometimes rather unkind. Finally there is "Pillars of the State" by Herbert Sidebotham. Most of these essays by Mr. Sidebotham have appeared in The Times under the signature of "A Student of Politics." I hope my readers do not think that I am going to peruse every word of these books. I could go through any one of them, except the Biography of Sir Edward Cook, in a couple of hours, and extract in that time all that I want.

NOW let us turn a moment to Shakespeare. Every writer has wondered at Ben Jonson's statement that Shakespeare never blotted a line, meaning I suppose that his words, in and out of his brain exactly, in the right form. To those who correct and correct, and correct, this has always seemed incredible. In a book by Dr. Leftwich, recently published, it is stated that the explanation is that the manuscript which Ben Jonson spoke of as being entirely free from erasures, was a fair copy by another hand. Until an original manuscript by Shakespeare is found we shall never know the extent of his corrections.

TWO reference books on my desk, to which I constantly refer, are the "Concise Oxford Dictionary," and "The King's English" by H. W. and F. G. Fowler. These pleasant pendants have now in preparation a third volume called "The Pocket Oxford Dictionary" which will include all noteworthy war words and other recent neologisms.

IN the columns of The Dial I find that the beginning of an article on Tom Moore, the poet, by Raymond Mortimer is so excellent a specimen of Biography in Little that I cannot forbear quoting it: "All that is now generally known of Moore is that he was an Irishman, a friend of Byron, and the favorite poet of our grandfathers; and all that is generally remembered of his poetry is a considerable number of quotations, chiefly the first lines of songs; 'I never nursed a dear gossamer,' 'The mistle-bird to the war is gone,' 'The Harp that once through Tara's Halls,' 'The last rose of summer.'"

I MUST also quote a passage from a review in a London paper of "The History of American Literature," being a supplementary volume to the Cambridge History of English Literature: "The English Language in America" (Quarper XXX), by a Professor, who is also an editor, is well worth thinking over. The gist of his argument is, we should say, that there is

no such thing as yet as an American language, that the drastic Americanization of the mother tongue anticipated by Walt Whitman has not taken place and is not likely to."

I WAS asked the other day, by a schoolboy, which are the best stories of adventure by Sea and Land—a difficult question to answer off-hand. Finally I said to my small friend—"Robinson Crusoe," "Treasure Island," and "Moby-Dick." Picking up a newspaper I find that entertaining critic, Mr. E. B. Osborne, has also been answering this question. He maintains that the best three stories of Adventure by Sea and Land are: "Robinson Crusoe," "Midshipman Easy," and "Treasure Island." But perhaps Mr. Osborne has not yet come across "Moby-Dick."

WHEN, before the war, Señor Marinetti published his Futurist manifesto, I threw it into the waste paper basket. It was too silly to keep. I believe others did the same. His Plays in Little which were produced at the Surprise Theater in Rome seem to have met with a still worse fate. The entertainment was rated after the first vowels, "A. E. I. O. U.," and was composed of a series of brief, detached scenes. They may be good or bad, I know not. But the attitude of the Roman audience seems to indicate that Italy does not want Futurist drama. The tableaux were greeted with such a storm of apples, tomatoes and potatoes that the actors had to leave the stage. Outside the theater the Futurist leaders were mobbed.

THE most talked of art exhibition in London is the collection of Arab Portraits by Eric H. Kennington. These extraordinary presentations of Arab types, hard, vivid, have the curious effect of seeming to bring these picturesque figures into the room in which they hang—Arabia in London. They are to form the illustrations to the book that Col. T. E. Lawrence is writing on his experiences in Arabia. Judging by the preface he has written to the catalogue, his book will be of great value. Colonel Lawrence has the faculty of expressing himself in direct, forcible language. Here is a passage: "I saw Kennington doing one of these and can testify that he did not know why he was working, nor how he was working. When he felt that he knew, things went very badly. When he began to whistle softly, things were moving well."

AT last I have been able to secure a copy of "Angels and Ministers: Three Shades of Victorian Character," by Laurence Housman. It is a little book of 36 pages. I read them at a sitting, word for word, with delight. This is human history with a sly humor that makes one love the characters, even though they have all the ordinary failings of humanity. If all plays were like these how different the stage would be.

TO Straight Statements I have added: (It should be explained that this dialogue is between Queen Victoria and Lord Beaconsfield in a tent in the grounds of Balmoral Castle. Lord Beaconsfield has been paying the Queen his particular brand of subtle compliments.)

Queen. "Ah you are the true statesman, Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Gladstone never talked to me like that."

Lord B. (Courteously surprised at what does not at all surprise him). "No? . . . You must have had interesting conversations with him, Madam, in the past."

Queen. (Very emphatically). "I have never once had a conversation with Mr. Gladstone. In all my life, Lord Beaconsfield. He used to talk to me as if I were a public meeting—and one that agreed with him, too."

Lord B. "Was there, then, any applause, Madam?"

Queen. "Indeed! I was too shy to say what I thought. I used to cough sometimes." (From "Angels and Ministers," by Laurence Housman.)

AMONG the New Books that I should like to read are:

"The Art of Illustration," by Edmund J. Sullivan.

Because Mr. Sullivan is a distinguished black-and-white artist, and in came from his brain exactly, it is well to be reminded of the beauty of pen drawing.

"Oliver Cromwell," by John Drinkwater.

Because I have fallen into the way of reading every play that John Drinkwater writes.

"Comus," by John Milton. Illustrated by Arthur Rackham.

Because I want to see what Mr. Rackham has made it, and I rejoice in the opportunity of being persuaded to read "Comus" again.

Q. R.

## SOME EXPERIENCES

Leschetitzky As I Knew Him. By Ethel Newcomb. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.50.

So much has been said and written of various piano methods that it is rather refreshing to read of a great master who declares he has no method. For, says the great Leschetitzky, what might prove correct for one student would perhaps be entirely unsuitable for the requirements of another. The book "Leschetitzky As I Knew Him" by Ethel Newcomb, should prove especially interesting to musicians and students of the piano. Miss Newcomb is an American who not only studied with Leschetitzky, but later on became one of his assistants. The book is not intended to be a biography, nor does it defend Leschetitzky's teaching, but sets forth many interesting and amusing experiences of the author while intimately associated with the master.

## SETS OF POSTCARDS

The Oxford University Press is issuing some excellent sets of postcards showing, among other things, Greek and Roman sculpture in the British Museum, ornamental initials from English manuscripts of the twelfth century, and a calendar of the eleventh century.

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

World Revolution. The Plot Against Civilization. By Mrs. Arthur Webster. London: Constable & Company. 18s. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$2.50.

In the last quarter of the eighteenth century Europe was in a condition of intellectual ferment. Social and political conditions were everywhere disturbed, and no thinking man could fail to see that the existing system of society was about to give place to something new. Naturally enough, the active imagination of the younger generation set about conjecturing what the future held in store, and in Germany a great number of promising young men busied themselves with the elaboration of philosophical "systems," many of which attracted more attention than they deserved. The most surprising conclusions were defended by the most ingenious and ponderous arguments and a great deal of nonsense succeeded in gaining a certain currency because men no longer knew to what beliefs they could hold fast.

A very obscure member of the fraternity of "original" thinkers was a certain Adam Weishaupt. After five years of meditation, he had reached at the age of 28 the not very original conclusion that civilization had developed along wrong lines; and in 1776 he proceeded to give practical effect to his own private "theory" of the universe by founding a secret society. Like Hamlet, he felt the times to be out of joint; but unlike Hamlet he was sufficiently conceited to be pleased with the idea that he might have a hand in putting them right. His society, which he called the "Illuminati," succeeded sufficiently well to become a public nuisance; and 10 years after its foundation it was officially suppressed, with the natural result that it dragged on an unofficial and subterranean existence in various countries for some time longer. The members indulged their vanity by adopting the names of the heroes of antiquity. Weishaupt styled himself "Spartacus" and his private name was passed to his spiritual successors in Germany today, the party of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

## II

Historians in all countries have until now regarded this episode—if they considered it at all—as being of little or no interest and importance. But Mrs. Webster has discovered that it is the turning point in the social history of Europe. If there is any opinion, any movement, any event of which Mrs. Webster disapproves—and there are many—the "Illuminati" are in every case fond of origo mali. Weishaupt was the "arch-enemy" of civilization, he kindled a fire of revolution which "for the last 145 years has smoldered steadily beneath the ancient structure of civilization"; he laid a deep and deliberate plot which five generations of his successors have devoted their lives to carrying out, without correction or modification; the causes of the world revolution "through which we are now passing" must be sought not in popular discontent but in this "deep-laid conspiracy that uses the people to their own undoing."

If this hypothesis is to be successfully defended a number of other hypotheses are necessary, and Mrs. Webster cheerfully makes them. There must have been not only a conspiracy against civilization but a conspiracy of historians to suppress the true connections of cause and effect that make the facts of history intelligible. This "conspiracy of history" is controlled principally by German hands and Carlyle is one of its chief agents. Moreover there is a world-wide conspiracy of the press which, being largely in the hands of Jews, gives elaborate publicity to the subversive doctrine of communism and merely scoffs when they are exposed. The new world was illumined at the very outset of the movement. "As early as 1788 a lodge of the order had been started in Virginia and this was followed by 14 others in different cities." "The Independent Chronicle" was an Illuminist paper, and Jefferson himself was declared to be an Illuminatus. At any rate he "strenuously denied all implications against the order" and so betrayed "by the very violence of his disclaimers how truly the shafts had gone home." In its latest phases the movement has become predominantly Jewish as well as German. "Already England and France are, if not actually dominated by Jews, very nearly so; while the United States by the hands of those who grip they are ignorant of, are slowly but surely yielding to that international and insidious hegemony." These international Jewish financiers are scheming to destroy the present capitalist system—"that is to say, the system that aims at the distribution of capital amongst as large a number of hands as possible"—and the long-standing "alliance between Prussian militarism and international finance" (for "internationalism" Mrs. Webster says, "is simply another word for pan-Germanism") today menaces civilization. After the revolution "Socialist teachers will inculcate anti-patriotism and materialism into the minds of the rising generation, and Germany will be able to take over the British Empire without an effort."

## III

Every imaginable kind of thing is made to fit neatly into Mrs. Webster's interpretation. "The system of Free Trade was all part of the plan; not only Mr. Lansbury and the 'Daily Herald' but Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. George Bernard Shaw are fellow-workers in the 'continuous conspiracy' which since 1776 has been 'working for its own ends and against the interests of the people.' Mrs. Webster's own conception of the in-

terests of the people is betrayed when she makes the brave admission that "the Government of Germany under Wilhelm II was probably the best in Europe from the point of view of the working-classes." It owed its success "to the fact that it treated the people like children."

The program of the conspirators has not been changed since the movement was first set on foot. It is a purely destructive program, directed against monarchy, private property, inheritance, patriotism, the family, and religion.

The usual procedure for establishing the validity of a conclusion is to test the reasoning from which it results; but it is sometimes legitimate to invert the process and to judge of the validity of an argument in the light of the conclusions to which it leads. The reader of Mrs. Webster's book will be led step by step through a long and ingenious process of reasoning to the conclusions which have been outlined above in her own words. He will be overwhelmed with a mass of historical detail; he will have to give his attention to a long series of verbal similes; he will be subjected to a kind of bastinado of suggestion until he finds himself looking for a hidden significance in every little incident, a secret intention behind every obvious motive. He may submit, and he may be led safely as far as Q. E. D.; his only salvation will then be to go one step further still, and to conclude with the satisfactory reflection that what was to be demonstrated is a palpable and obvious absurdity. By this means he may enjoy at any rate the thought that his book makes no concessions to the fashionable craze for revelations and reminiscences which has lately been so liberally catered for. There is nothing here for those who are interested in the indiscretions of a duchess or what the governess overheard.

## IV

Mrs. Webster has an easy command of language which makes her book good reading from cover to cover; she has a very considerable knowledge of the bypaths of history for the last century and a half, which enables her to bring all the batteries of erudition to bear on the unlearned; but she has not the faintest conception of the nature of historical evidence. She has the facility of a Baconian in discovering extraordinary resemblances between different passages of different authors, but she can only answer by all the mysteries which she discovers—the answer that suits her own very extreme political and social theory. Marx and Nietzsche, Mazzini and Bismarck, the Hohenzollerns and H. G. Wells, in fact fire and water are found to fuse and coalesce quite easily under the treatment of Mrs. Webster's passionate prejudices. With amazing facility she will first arrange an ingenious juxtaposition of dates or words and then leap straight to the desired conclusion. On May 23, 1871, an attempt was made to burn down part of Paris: "the plan had evidently been premeditated in Germany; eight months before a cartoon had appeared in the shop windows of German towns depicting Paris in flames." In 1789 and 1791 in France and in 1825 and 1881 in Russia a revolutionary outbreak had occurred when a new constitution was being prepared. "Are we to believe that, as has been already suggested, the word constitution was the raising cry of the secret societies, and in this volume, though a crowd of figures had to find place on a comparatively narrow canvas, a good deal of space is taken up by the general reflections of Mr. Raymond. This is perhaps as it should be, for it helps the reader to make allowance for the subjective peculiarities of the author. It was certainly fitting that these portraits of the nineties should have been written by one who is undisguisedly 'laudator temporis acti.' Mr. Raymond would have us believe that the tendency of wealth to 'reproduce itself by a sort of geometrical progression' is something new, characteristic of the twentieth century, and much to be deprecated. The nineties are for him a golden age, before the dawn of vulgarity; an age when it was interesting and relevant to detail (as he invariably does in this book) the remotest ancestry of anyone who could boast of such a thing; an age when there still existed a landed aristocracy, before the peerage became 'urban, or even suburban.' The American, he says, hardly counted. And there was a sort of magic lantern instead of a cinematograph. A transparency, we are told, can do much, but it cannot raise a thrill. 'The movies are capable of anything but moving us, and their popularity has probably much to do with ultra-modern insensibility.'

Mr. Raymond takes an obvious pleasure in his craft of writing, and he does not often, as in the case quoted, allow his common sense to be distorted for the sake of the turn of an epigram. The book is full of shrewd phrases and happy tricks of language. The "massive seriousness" of Gladstone, "deriving from his intense sense of the eternal" sums up in a sentence what others have taken pages to say less well. Often there is a dry, almost cynical, humor which makes for good reading. In the eighties the founder of the Salvation Army and Mrs. Booth were described as "a bawling, fanatical,gendroned, bat-like pick-up-the-pence old pair"; but in the nineties applause and approval and recognition had come, "only," says Mr. Raymond, "because it was evident that, with the incidental disadvantage of brass bands and a crazy vocabulary of enthusiasm, the army was very useful for distributing soup and getting firewood chopped."

Mr. Raymond would probably not object to being described as a journalist rather than an author. In dealing with journalists and the treatment of journalism he is certainly in his element and his chapter on "Old and New Journalism," is a masterpiece for which alone this book would be worth getting.

## V

That was a period of transition in which men no longer knew to what beliefs they could hold fast; they had abandoned the methods by which their fathers had guided conduct and aspiration, and they were ready to receive a new revelation, even if it came from Weishaupt and the Illuminati. So now the foundations of belief in political and social questions are once more shaken. Skepticism and credulity, as always, go together, and almost anything seems possible. At such a time there will be found those whose delight it is to terrify themselves with nightmares of their own construction, to indulge an instinctive diabolism by weaving a fantasy of evil; and others, scarcely daring to believe and yet morbidly attracted to these hideous imaginings, will listen to the story and repeat it, and take credit to themselves for the courage with which they de-

nounce the terror of which they are the victims. These are the extremists and the fanatics on either side; and fortunately the great majority of men serenely take the middle course.

## BY A JOURNALIST

Portraits of the Nineties. By E. T. Raymond. London: Fisher Unwin. 18s. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$4.50.

The name of E. T. Raymond (a nom de plume which veils the identity of a working journalist) is becoming fairly well known in England as that of an author who specializes in pen portraiture at second hand. A portrait, properly speaking, should give us the direct impression made by the subject on a receptive mind. But the portraits which Mr. Raymond is in the habit of giving us are indirect impressions of an image which has passed through various more or less distorting media. We see them through a glass, darkly because they were painted, not from life, but from various photographs and miniatures to be found in the pages of history books.

This method of composite portrait painting has its advantages as well as its drawbacks. What these sketches lose in vividness they gain in historical value; and if individuality is sometimes lacking we are compensated by a greater objectivity and a more balanced judgment than we might have expected in contemporary portraits. Though Mr. Raymond goes rather far toward the opposite extreme, we may at any rate be thankful that his book makes no concessions to the fashionable craze for revelations and reminiscences which has lately been so liberally catered for. There is nothing here for those who are interested in the indiscretions of a duchess or what the governess overheard.

There are no less than 29 chapters, and every one of them shows signs of careful reading and patient compilation. The author's interests are predominantly political, and with Gladstone, Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Sir William Harcourt he is quite at his best. Of Mr. Balfour he has already published a special study and one cannot complain if in his case the subtlety of the subject defies analysis. But it is a little disappointing to find that Mr. Raymond misses the finer shades and the deeper shadows which should give life and interest to any portrait of such men as Cecil Rhodes, Lord Kitchener, and Archbishop Temple. Lord Morley, on the other hand, is a good sitter and Mr. Raymond is very thoroughly familiar with his writings. Toward Herbert Spencer, Lord Courtney and Spurgeon his attitude is frankly unsympathetic, and when he conscientiously attempts to cover the whole field of the nineties by dealing with G. F. Watts and Aubrey Beardsley, Lord Leighton and Oscar Wilde as well, it is impossible not to feel that his taste and judgment would have been more sure if only they had been less catholic. It is a little curious that while the chapter on George Meredith is one of the best in the book, the "portrait" of Thomas Hardy is the outstanding failure.

In any portrait we are apt to find as much of the artist as of the subject, and in this volume, though a crowd of figures had to find place on a comparatively narrow canvas, a good deal of space is taken up by the general reflections of Mr. Raymond. This is perhaps as it should be, for it helps the reader to make allowance for the subjective peculiarities of the author. It was certainly fitting that these portraits of the nineties should have been written by one who is undisguisedly "laudator temporis acti." Mr. Raymond would have us believe that the tendency of wealth to "reproduce itself by a sort of geometrical progression" is something new, characteristic of the twentieth century, and much to be deprecated. The nineties are for him a golden age, before the dawn of vulgarity; an age when it was interesting and relevant to detail (as he invariably does in this book) the remotest ancestry of anyone who could boast of such a thing; an age when there still existed a landed aristocracy, before the peerage became "urban, or even suburban." The American, he says, hardly counted. And there was a sort of magic lantern instead of a cinematograph. A transparency, we are told, can do much, but it cannot raise a thrill. "The movies are capable of anything but moving us, and their popularity has probably much to do with ultra-modern insensibility."

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## AN ABLE CRITIC

Comtesse de Chambrun

No country can claim a monopoly of Shakespeare. In mere bulk the Germans undoubtedly produce far more criticism and research than is produced by English scholarship in any given year, and the French are not far behind in the number of books—as distinct from essays or short stories—which they publish with the object of throwing light on the works or the personality of the dramatist. Sometimes these surpass even the most fantastic of German critics. In 1913, for example, a certain Mr. Demblon, following up the guesswork of a number of members of the Berlin Shakespeare-Gesellschaft, urged the claims of Roger Manners, fifth Duke of Rutland, to the authorship of the plays attributed to Shakespeare, and not long since another ingenious French writer, Abel Lefranc, in his book "Sous le Masque de Shakespeare," endeavored to prove that at least a great part of the Shakespearean drama was written by William Stanley, Earl of Derby. It may be mentioned that the evidence for this theory was shortly afterward subjected in the pages of the Quarterly Review of London to a destructive examination by the well-known Shakespeare scholar, Sir Sidney Lee—a process it seems hardly likely to survive.

But by no means the whole of French Shakespeare scholarship is so recondite or so fruitless. Really illuminating criticism has been written, among others, by the Comtesse de Chambrun, who has recently put Shakespeare students again under a debt by a book which, while not professing to deal with the dramatist's life or works, will yet be found to throw a certain amount of new light on both. This is the volume of Giovanni Florio: "Un Apôtre de la Renaissance en Angleterre à l'Epoque de Shakespeare." (Paris: Payot. Price 20 francs.) Madame de Chambrun enjoys the exceptional advantage of possessing a copy of Florio's work, "First Fruits, Which Yield Familiar Speech, Merry Proverbs, Witty Sentences and Golden Sayings." The only other copy of the book extant, that in the British Museum, is imperfect, and with the pardonable pride and enthusiasm of the scholar-collector Madame de Chambrun has gone about her task of giving a full, authoritative account of the life and writings of a man to whom Shakespeare owed many turns of expression, and in all probability the greater part of his knowledge of Italian and French language and literature.

This theme of the personal and literary relationship between Shakespeare and Florio is, of course, not at all new. It has been discussed by foremost critics from the eighteenth century, by Rymer and Warburton onwards; it was commented on by Victor Hugo in a famous critical passage, and, to take the most obvious example among many, no schoolboy is allowed to read Act II of the "Tempest" without being told that the speech of Gonzalo on the ideal republic:

"I the commonwealth I would by contraries Execute all things for no kind of traffic Would I admit . . ."

owes its inspiration to a passage in Montaigne's "Essay on Cannibals," as rendered into English by Florio. But not every schoolboy, or indeed every adult student of literature, is aware of the large bulk of similar parallels, not only between Shakespeare's works and the "Essays," but between them and the other books Florio wrote or compiled—his Italian-English dictionary, "World of Words," his "First Fruits," and its successor, the manual of conversation entitled "Second Fruits," drawn up by Florio for the instruction of the patron common to both the dramatist and the Italian scholar, the Earl of Southampton. Madame de Chambrun's chapter, "Les Concordances," is a veritable encyclopedia of these parallels and, well-circled as this vein of research has been, there are examples which annotators of Shakespeare's plays would find new. An instance is the resemblance which is shown to exist between the passage in "Venus and Adonis" on the qualities of the perfect horse and a description in the "Second Fruits" on the qualities of the perfect woman.

Going beyond this sort of mechanical research, however, Madame de Chambrun has applied herself not only to writing the complete biography of Florio and a critical commentary on all his works, but to the investigation of such problems as that of Shakespeare's signature, which appears on the fly-leaf of the original edition of Florio's Montaigne, deciding, for what appear sound reasons, in favor of the probability of its genuineness. The most noteworthy contribution of Madame de Chambrun's volume to Shakespeare-criticism is its re-discussion of the question first suggested by Warburton and debated hotly by several generations of scholars—whether, in his portrait of the ridiculous pedant Holofernes in "Love's Labour's Lost," Shakespeare intended a parody of Florio. To those critics—and they have been many and distinguished—who contend that such a thing was impossible owing to the friendship universally agreed to exist

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between the two, Madame de Chambrun replies, not only with a wealth of parallel quotations from Shakespeare's play and Florio's undoubtedly pedantic and pretentious "First Fruits," but with the further suggestion that the name Holofernes was as approximately an anagram on the name of Florio (Iohannesflores) as Shakespearean writers who affected that kind of literary joke were accustomed to make. Finally, against the criticism which asserts that, had Shakespeare parodied Florio, there would have been an appropriate rejoinder from the latter, Madame de Chambrun replies that there is such a rejoinder, namely, the petulant references to a cur who "rather snarls than bites" in the Dedication to the Dictionary of 1598. It is true, we admit, that if we accept Madame de Chambrun's theory that this applies to Shakespeare we must give up the theory advanced some years ago by Professor Minto, that the remarkably fine sonnet prefixed to Florio's "Second Fruits" was written by Shakespeare: we must also be prepared to put the date of "Love's Labour's Lost" a little earlier than is done by certain critics. But on the face of it the evidence for Madame de Chambrun appears to be stronger than that against her. Her volume on John Florio will be found of interest to the general reader and remarkably full of new suggestion by the expert Shakespeare critic.

## HUMOROUS VERSES

A Penny Whistle. By Bert Leston Taylor. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$1.50.

From the thoughtlessly expressed line in a newspaper, on a billboard, or in a store window, "B. L. T." could get sufficient inspiration for the verses which he turned out day by day for the multitudes to laugh at. When a number of them are gathered together in a book, as they now are, the average reader is given the opportunity to renew some of his old smiles. Yet apart from their original context many of these verses do lose something of their spontaneity inevitably. "Tipperary (if Mr. Yeats had written it)," "The Dardanelles (to Messrs. Kipling, Noyes, and others)," and "Have You Ever?" ("Have you ever," queries a dramatic agent, "thought of writing for the stage?") are among the good illustrations, in this present volume, of the successful methods of this pioneer "columnist" who set many a fashion for twentieth century humor in the United States.

Improve each idle minute. There is fame and fortune in it. You may be the georgemooch of your age. Nearly everybody tries it, so we venture to advise it. Have you ever thought of writing for the stage?

That is the kind of diversion his penny whistle could provide daily for the hordes of newspaper-readers who found his lines often more entertaining than vaudeville or musical comedy, and usually in better taste. More volumes, to form a collected edition of the works of "B. L. T.," are told on the page that precedes the author's picture, are to follow this one.

## TROPICAL RESEARCH

Edges of the Jungle. By William Beebe. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.50.

Those who like to read of strange, small creatures with strange, large names, butterflies and toucans, the phyllobates inguinalis or scarlet-thighed leaf-walker, the kiskadee, the mongoose, and the purple-throated cotinga, all observed with accuracy at Kartabo in British Guiana, and presented here in genial language, should enjoy these essays or sketches by one of the most popular nature-writers of the United States. Mr. Beebe does not attempt to ascribe to the various small creatures characteristics which they have not, for his whole aim is pleasantly to extend our actual knowledge. Yet he is ever observing and recording from a thoroughly human point of view, so that those who wish to apply his remarks about the habits of ants and wasps and bees to human nature also may find amusement in doing so. His dedication shows as well as any brief quotation could the spirit in which the whole volume is written: "To the birds, the butterflies, the ants and tree-frogs who have tolerated me in their jungle ante-chambers I offer this volume of friendly words."

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The breeze in his face,  
The glory of heaven on his back.  
He steps like a vision hung in air,  
His abode is the sunlight of morn,  
The music of eve his speech:—  
—Yone Noguchi.

## In the Heart of the Sahara

In her book, "The Secret of the Sahara, Kufara," Rosita Forbes thus describes her arrival at the oasis of Kufara:

"Abdullah came out to meet us, for he had taken Zeinab and Hauwa the previous night to Sayed Rida's house, as it was not meet that the personal slaves of the Sayed should be looked upon by the people. He tried one last shot when he saw me riding a camel. 'Get down! Get down, Khadija!' he shouted loudly so that the interested group of loafers might hear. 'You cannot ride into this holy place!' We were still nearly half a mile from the nearest house, so we ignored him, but when we came to the last hillock we dismounted, I covering my face completely, and with the army of nine in battle array behind us we marched towards a very dignified group who came forward to greet us.

"Except for the Sayeds themselves and the ekhwan, I had met for a moment at Jedabia, I had so far talked only with merchants and Government officials, a few sheikhs of the smaller sawas and the Beduins. Now we were meeting the great men of the Senusi, important ekhwan, shrewd statesmen as well as religious chiefs. They welcomed us with grave, calm dignity, that unconscious, simple dignity that the West can never learn of the East, for rank in the former is a ladder up which all men may climb, but in the latter it is a tableland apart.

"With the grave, massive figures in spotless white jerids, under which gleamed the richest colorings, orange, red and purple, in splendid embroidered jellabias, we entered the first big house on the edge of the cliff. It was the dwelling of Sidi Idris, so that a great honor was done us. Along one side of the big central court ran one of the high arched loggias we had seen from the hill and this opened into an equally long room, immensely high, thickly carpeted, its white plaster walls decorated with texts from the Koran and small regular alcoves wherein were unglazed windows protected by green shutters, over which hung immense glass balls like those we put on Christmas trees. The ceiling was covered with gay

chints and a row of ornate lamps, with more pendant green and blue balls hung from it. We found ourselves seated in a circle facing the open door with four of the reverend ekhwan. In the place of honor was Sayed Saleh el Baskari, a cousin of Sidi el Abed, his wakil and the acting kaimakan of Kufara, in daffodil yellow and black, with purple lining to his wide sleeves. He had a broad, intelligent brow and dimples in his bronzed red cheeks, a long drooping black moustache above a firm-lipped

somewhat tired of their eight play-days; and their dresses looked a little shabby, rumpled and dragged; but the lack of sunshine—which we have had on all the preceding days—may have produced the effect. The wheels of some of the carriages were wreathed round and spoke with green foliage, making a very pretty and fanciful appearance, as did likewise the harnesses of the horses, which were trimmed with roses, 'French and Italian' Note-Books, Nathaniel Hawthorne.

in the air. Mounting by easy flights to the top of the tallest tree, he launches into the air with a sort of suspended, hovering flight, like certain of the finches, and bursts into a perfect ecstasy of song—clear, ringing, copious, rivaling the goldfinch's in vivacity, and the linnet's in melody. This strain is one of the rarest bits of bird-melody to be heard, and is often indulged in late in the afternoon or after sundown. Over the woods, hid from view, the ecstatic singer warbles his finest strain. In this

friendly nod with the coachman, and turned round to take a good long stare at the vehicle as it whirled away. "And now the bugle plays a lively air as the coach rattles through the ill-paved streets of a country town; and the coachman, undoing the buckle which keeps his ribands together, prepares to throw them off the moment he stops. Mr. Pickwick emerges from his coat collar, and looks about him with great curiosity, perceiving which the coachman informs Mr. Pickwick of the name of the town, and

## Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"PROGRESS takes off human shackles." So writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 256 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward," was the command to Moses at the Red Sea, when to mortal sense there seemed to be no avenue of escape from impending destruction at the hands of the Egyptians. For centuries the children of Israel had been in bondage to Pharaoh and were fleeing from Egypt to a country where Moses, their leader, had promised them freedom, "a land flowing with milk and honey." They had proceeded only a short way when they beheld the army of Pharaoh in pursuit and saw in front and on either side of them what seemed to be insurmountable barriers to impede their progress and prevent their escape. In the eyes of the Egyptians they were "entangled in the land" and shut in by the wilderness. As the Egyptians drew near, the children of Israel became afraid, and in their confusion they "cried unto the Lord." Moses, steadfast in his reliance upon God, divine Mind, was undisturbed by the tumult, quieted their fear and in demonstration of God's saving power wrought their deliverance from the hands of the enemy. And the Red Sea, which to mortal sense seemed to impede their progress, became the instrument by which their enemy was utterly destroyed.

In their passage from Egypt to the land of promise, as often as the Israelites cried unto the Lord when confronted by obstacles which seemed for the moment to impede their progress, or when threatened with harm, just so often were they delivered; but sometimes, and even after they had attained the promised land, they became so mesmerized by the belief in evil that they suffered long and bitter experiences before they would turn from their fear, and cry, "The Lord, he is the God; the Lord, he is the God," as they did upon Mt. Carmel in response to the prayer of Elijah the Prophet. By reason of their proneness to look to matter and follow the suggestions of evil instead of relying upon divine Principle, they failed to find rest and freedom as they expected in the land of Canaan to which Moses led them, and by relying upon the false testimony of the physical senses were beguiled into serious complications which brought about disastrous results. One experience of this nature is described in the ninth chapter of Joshua.

The Gibeonites who dwell in the land of Canaan heard that God had wrought through the children of Israel in Egypt, at the Red Sea, in the lands through which they passed on their journey to the country of the Canaanites, and in the destruction of Jericho and Ai, and they were filled with fear. Therefore they sent messengers in disguise to make a league with Joshua. Relying on sense testimony in this instance Joshua "asked not counsel at the mouth of the Lord. And Joshua . . . made a league with them, to let them live; and the princes of the congregation swore unto them." This league, entered into without asking counsel of the Lord, proved very disastrous to the Israelites, and these inhabitants and others whom the Israelites did not drive out "from before" them as they had been commanded to do, became pricks in the eyes and thorns in the sides of the children of Israel to vex them, just as Moses had warned them that any turning away from God, divine Principle, would result.

As understood in Christian Science the journey of the children of Israel out of Egypt into the land of promise typifies the passage of mortals from sense to Soul, from mental darkness to the light of spiritual understanding. It illustrates that true progress consists not in the act of moving from one geographical situation to another more delightful environment, neither in the attainment of any preferment based on the operation of so-called physical laws, though such improved physical conditions naturally follow as the result of a right apprehension of progress, which rests on spiritual understanding and the application of Principle in human affairs. This application of Principle in all the affairs of human existence enables mortals to escape from the fetters of false material beliefs and realize the freedom and supremacy of Spirit.

On page 200 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes, "Pagan worship began with muscularity, but the law of Sinai lifted thought into the song of David. Moses advanced a nation to the worship of God in Spirit instead of matter, and illustrated the grand human capacities of being bestowed by immortal Mind." Thus Christian Science teaches that progress consists in the apprehension of divine Principle, Love, and is represented by spiritual understanding, which is a state of consciousness wherein man loses his belief in the reality and power of matter or material laws and finds his being in God. The Scriptures abound with examples which prove the supremacy of Spirit over the so-called laws of matter, illustrating that true progress consists in the process of turning away from the false testimony of the physical senses to divine Principle, God, as did the children of Israel at the Red Sea, where matter fled at the command of Spirit, and the thought of the Israelites was lifted a degree heavenward by this sign of God's saving

power. This power was exemplified in its fullness in Jesus of Nazareth, who overcame all the so-called laws of matter, and powers of evil by the law of Spirit and left his teachings as a legacy to mankind. Mrs. Eddy has explained his teachings in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," on pages 40 and 41 of which she writes, "The nature of Christianity is peaceful and blessed, but in order to enter into the kingdom, the anchor of hope must be cast beyond the veil of matter into the Shekinah into which Jesus has passed before us; and this advance beyond matter must come through the joys and triumphs of the righteous as well as through their sorrows and afflictions. Like our Master, we must depart from material sense into the spiritual sense of being."

## Penn and Sylvania

In her book "In Old Pennsylvania Towns," Anne Hollingsworth Wharton tells this story: "We made an early start the next morning as our friends wished to take us to the oldest house in Chester, which was built by Caleb Pusey in 1683. In this little, two-story building on Race Street, the Proprietary stopped upon the occasion of his visits to Chester.

"The old colored woman who has made her home here for over forty years seems much attached to her historic environment, and was evidently disturbed by the contrast which we drew between this humble cottage and the English mansions which William Penn frequented. She, however, soaced herself by giving us some side lights upon Pennsylvania history.

"I allus liked the name," she said, "cause it's the husband and wife, Penn and Sylvania, that was her name."

"Whose name?" we asked.

"Why, Mrs. Penn's name, a gemmen come here and told me all about it."

"But Sylvania was not her name, Mrs. William Penn's name was Gull-cima," and while Sarah, true to herself, stopped to explain the derivation of the name of the Province of Pennsylvania, Kathleen and I made our escape in order to enjoy a laugh outside. Sarah's only reward for her pains was to have the woman say, as she left some coins in her hand, 'Yes'm, every one that comes along tells me a different story.'"

## Darkness Broke and Lifted

As a fog is rifted  
By the eager breeze,  
Darkness broke and lifted,  
Tossing like a sea!  
Lo, the dawn was flowering  
Through the maple trees . . .  
—John G. Neihardt.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

## With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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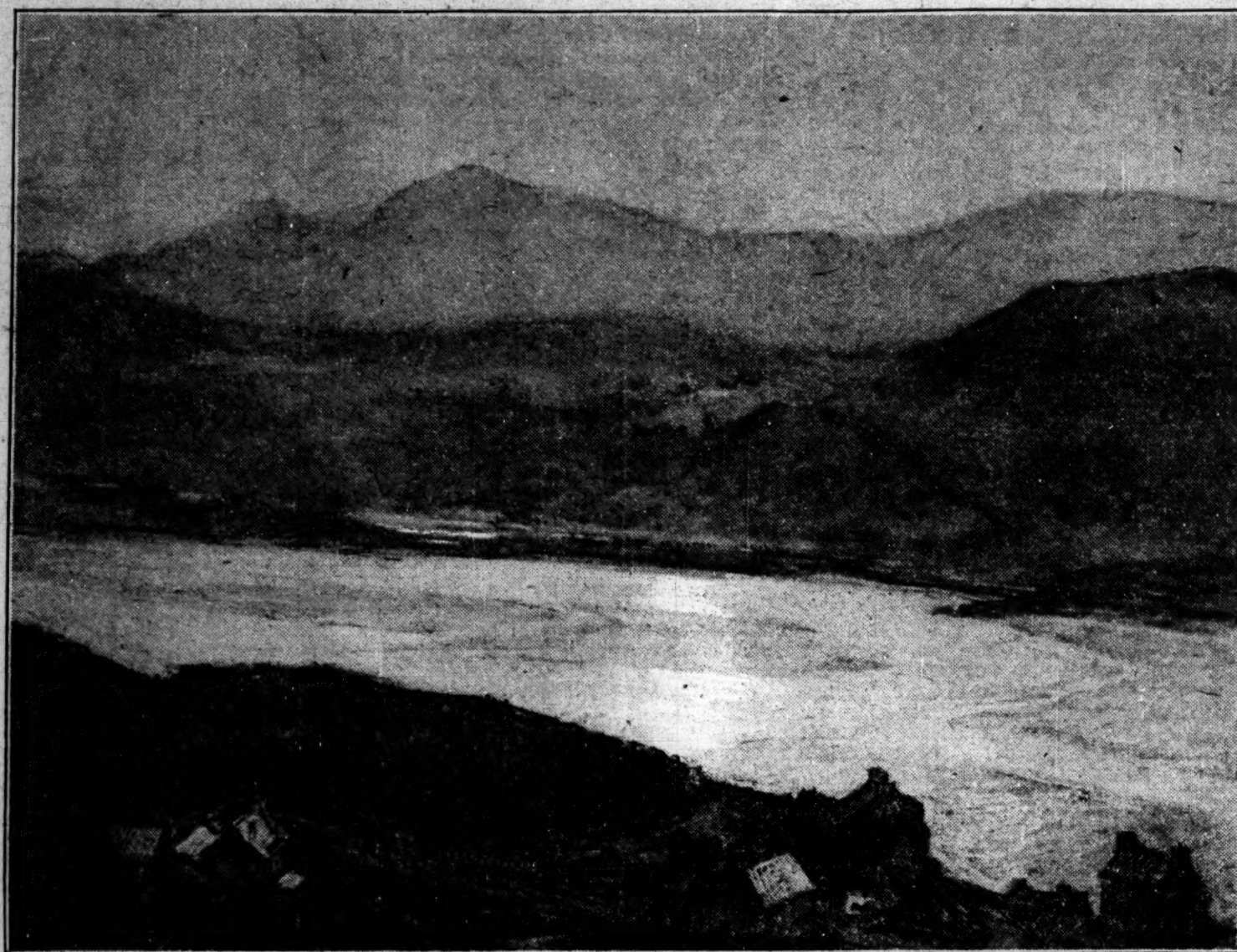
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"A Tranquil Day Near Barmouth, North Wales," from the pastel by Leonard Richmond

Courtesy of the Ehrlich Galleries, New York

## Where the Mawddach Joins the Sea

Let us make a brief excursion south of Mount Snowdon, along the coast of the pastoral country of Merioneth, where Nature has put many crags and stones and a little gold and wheat, but where the people's best reliance is their flocks. At the place where the Mawddach joins the sea is Barmouth, where a fishing-village has of late years bloomed into a fashionable watering-place. The houses are built on a strip of sand and the precipitous hillsides beyond, and the cottages are perched wherever they can conveniently hold on to the crags, the devious pathways and flights of steps leading up to them presenting a quaint aspect. The bends of the Mawddach, as it goes inland among the hills, present miles of unique scenery, the great walls of Cader Idris closing the background. Several hilltops in the neighborhood contain fortifications, and are marked by the old . . . cromlechs and Druids' altars. On the sea-coast curious reefs project, the chief of them being St. Patrick's Causeway. The legend tells us that a Welsh chieftain fifteen hundred years ago constructed these reefs to protect the lowlands from the incursions of the sea, and on the lands thus reclaimed there stood no less than twelve fortified Welsh cities.—"England." Joel Cook.

## Hawthorne Follows Up the Carnival

[Rome, 1859]

March 7th.—I, as well as the rest of the family, have followed up the Carnival pretty faithfully, and enjoyed it as well, or rather better than could have been expected; principally in the street, as a mere looker-on,—which does not let one into the mystery of the fun,—and twice from a balcony, where I threw confetti, and partly understood why the young people like it so much. Certainly, there cannot well be a more picturesque spectacle in human life, than that stately, palatial avenue of the Corso, the more picturesque because so narrow, all hung with carpets and Gobelin tapestry, and the whole palace-heights alive with faces; and all the capacity of the street thronged with the most fantastic figures that either the fancies of folks alive at this day are able to contrive, or that live traditionally from year to year. . . . The Prince of Wales has fought manfully through the Carnival with confetti and bouquets, and U— received several bouquets from him, on Saturday, as her carriage moved along.

March 8th.—I went with U— to Mr. Motley's balcony, in the Corso, and saw the Carnival from it yesterday afternoon; but the spectacle is strangely like a dream, in respect to the difficulty of retaining it in the mind and solidifying it into a description. I enjoyed it a good deal, and assisted in so far as to pelt all the people in cylinder hats with handfuls of confetti. The scene opens with a long array of cavalry, who ride through the Corso, preceded by a large band, playing loudly on their brass instruments. . . . There were some splendid dresses, particularly confiding costumes of scarlet and gold, which seem to be actually the festive attire of that class of people, and must needs be so expensive that one must serve for a lifetime, if indeed it be not an inheritance. . . .

March 9th.—I was, yesterday, an hour or so among the people on the sidewalks of the Corso, just on the edges of the fun. They appeared to be in a decorous, good-natured mood, neither entering into the merriment, nor harshly repelling; and when groups of maskers overflowed among them, they received their jokes in good part. . . . By and by I went to Mr. Motley's balcony, and looked down on the closing scenes of the Carnival. Methought the merry-makers labored harder to be mirthful, and yet were

## The Warbler Keeps a Secret

"Coming to a drier and less mossy place in the woods," says John Burroughs, "I am amused with the golden-crowned thrush,—which, however, is no thrush at all, but a warbler, the Scirurus auroparvulus. He walks on the ground ahead of me with such an easy gliding motion, and with such an unconscious, preoccupied air, jerking his head like a hen or a partridge, now hurrying, now slackening his pace, that I pause to observe him. If I sit down, he pauses to observe me, and extends his pretty ramblings on all sides, apparently very much engrossed with his own affairs, but never losing sight of me. But few of the birds are walkers, most being hoppers, like the robin.

"Satisfied that I have no hostile intentions, the pretty pedestrian mounts a limb a few feet from the ground, and gives me the benefit of one of his musical performances, a sort of accelerating chant. Commencing in a very low key, which makes him seem at a very uncertain distance, he grows louder and louder, till his body quakes and his chant runs into a shriek, ringing in my ear with a peculiar sharpness. This lay may be represented thus: 'Teacher, teacher, teacher, teacher, teacher!'—the accent on the first syllable and each word uttered with increased force and shrillness. No writer with whom I am acquainted gives him credit for more musical ability than is displayed in this strain. Yet in this the half is not told. He has a far rarer song, which he serves for some nymph whom he meets

song you instantly detect his relationship to the water-wagtail (Scirurus noveboracensis)—erroneously called water-thrush,—whose song is likewise a sudden burst, full and ringing, and with a tone of youthful joyousness in it, as if the bird had just had some unexpected good fortune. For nearly two years this strain of the pretty warbler was little more than a disembodied voice to me, and I was puzzled by it as Thoreau by his mysterious night-warbler, which, by the way, I suspect was no new bird at all, but one he was otherwise familiar with. The little bird himself seems disposed to keep the matter a secret, and improves every opportunity to repeat before my shrill, accelerating lay, as if this were quite enough and all he laid claim to."

## On the Way to Dingley Dell

"They have rumbled through the streets, and jolted over the stones, and at length reach the wide and open country," relates Dickens. "The wheels skim over the hard and frosty ground; and the horses, bursting into a canter at a smart crack of the whip, speed along the road as if the load behind them: coach, passenger, cod-fish, oyster barrels, and all were but a feather at their heels. They have descended a gentle slope, and enter upon a level, as compact and dry as a solid block of marble, two miles long. Another crack of the whip, and on they speed, at a smart gallop; the horses tossing their heads and rattling the harness, as if in exhilaration at the rapidity of the motion: while the coachman, holding whip and reins in one hand, takes off his hat with the other, and resting it on his knees, pulls out his handkerchief, and wipes his forehead; partly because he is in the habit of doing it, and partly because it's as well to show the passengers how cool he is, and what an easy thing it is to drive a four-in-hand when you have as much practice as he has. Having done this very leisurely (otherwise the effect would be materially impaired) he replaces his handkerchief, pulls on his hat, adjusts his gloves, squares his elbows, cracks the whip again, and on they speed, more merrily than before.

"A few small houses, scattered on either side of the road, betoken the entrance to some town or village. The lively notes of the guard's key-bugle vibrate in the clear cold air, and wake up the old gentleman inside, who, carefully letting down the window-sash half-way, and standing sentry over the air, takes a short peep out, and then carefully pulling it up again informs the other inside that they're going to change directly; on which the other inside wakes himself up, and determines to postpone his next nap until after the stoppage. Again the bugle sounds lustily forth, and rouses the cottager's wife and children who peer out at the house-door, and watch the coach till it turns the corner, when they, once more crouch round the blazing fire, and throw on another log of wood against father comes home; while father himself, a full mile off, had just exchanged a

tells him that it was market day yesterday, both of which pieces of information Mr. Pickwick retains to his fellow-passengers; whereupon they emerge from their coat collars too, and look about them also. Mr. Winkle, who sits at the extreme edge with one leg dangling in the air, is nearly precipitated into the street, as the coach twists round the sharp corner by the cheesemonger's shop, and turns into the market place; and before Mr. Snodgrass, who sits next to him, has recovered from his alarm, they pull up at the inn yard, where the fresh horses with cloths on, are already waiting. The coachman throws down the reins and gets down himself, and the other outside passengers drop down also. . . .

But the guard has delivered at the corn-dealer's shop the brown paper packet he took out of the little pouch which hangs over his shoulder by a leather strap; and has seen the horses carefully put to; and has thrown on the pavement the saddle which was brought from London on the coach-roof; and has assisted in the conference between the coachman and the hostler. . . . and he and Mr. Weller are all right behind, and the coachman is all right in front, and the old gentleman inside, who has kept the window down full two inches all this time, has pulled it up again, and the cloths are off, and they are all ready for starting, except the "two stout gentlemen," whom the coachman enquires after with some impatience. Hereupon the coachman, and the guard, and Sam Weller, and Mr. Winkle, and Mr. Snodgrass, and all the hostlers, and every one of the idlers, who are more in number than all the others put together, shout for the missing gentleman as loud as they can bawl. A distant response is heard from the yard, and Mr. Pickwick and Mr. Tupman come running down it. . . . The coachman shouts an admonitory "Now then, gen'l'm'n!" the guard re-echoes it; the old gentleman inside thinks it a very extraordinary thing that people will get down when they know there isn't time for it; Mr. Pickwick struggles up on one side, Mr. Tupman on the other; Mr. Winkle cries "all right"; and off they start. Shawls are pulled up, coat collars are readjusted, the pavement ceases, the houses disappear, and they are once more dashing along the open road, with the fresh clear air, blowing in their faces, and gladdening their very hearts within them.

"Such was the progress of Mr. Pickwick and his friends by the Muggleton Telegraph, on their way to Dingley Dell. . . ." ["Pickwick Papers."]

## Maryland Trees

The majority of the fruit trees flower early in the spring, usually before the leaves appear, and their dainty blossoms form a charming picture in addition to yielding a delightful fragrance. The apple blossoms are usually white with a red tinge or blush; the peach pink; the pear, plum, and cherry white; and the quince, which flowers later, a delicate shell pink.—Frank T. Koons.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### The Lesson of the Stagecoach

THE speeches of Mr. Balfour and Admiral Kato, made in yesterday's Conference, put the seal of British and Japanese approval on the proposals of the President of the United States for the limitation of armament. There was no misunderstanding the absolute sincerity of the Lord President of the Council as he announced the adherence of the British Commonwealth to the President's proposal. After speaking of a few details which he felt remained to be discussed before the whole of the proposals could be reduced to words, he went on to declare that, "the structure stands, as it seems to me, clear and firm, and I cannot help thinking that in its broad outlines, whatever may happen in the course of the discussions during the next few weeks, that structure will remain as it was presented by its original architects, for the admiration and for the use of mankind." Admiral Kato was equally emphatic. Japan, he declared, "could not remain unmoved by the high aims which have actuated the American project. Gladly accepting, therefore, the proposal in principle, Japan is ready to proceed with determination to a sweeping reduction in her naval armament."

The later speakers, not being principals to the main proposals, could only speak in the most general terms. But both Mr. Schanzer, the head of the Italian delegation, and Mr. Briand for France, expressed the desire of their countries to see the complete success of the Conference attained.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the Conference will succeed in reducing the American proposals to a regular agreement. But very much more than this is involved in the question. Peace cannot be brought to the world by an agreement of three nations to stop building ships of war. Peace, of course, everybody knows, can only be brought to the world by exterminating the passions in the human conscience which make for strife. But whilst this great mental origin of strife, this first cause of war, is in the process of diminution and destruction, there are certain political steps which can be taken to control these passions and to make the outbreak of wars at least more difficult. It is this smaller aim that the President has, of course, had in view in proposing the limitation Conference. Both he and Mr. Hughes are perfectly aware of the limitations of their own proposals. They have been beyond words careful not to raise too sanguine expectation. They have insisted that the world must look for no millennium as a result of the present meetings in Washington. But they do hope that, as a result of these meetings, something may be done which will protect humanity from its own passions.

This something is that an example should be set by the three great naval powers of a willingness to surrender their weapons of offensive warfare. But it must not be forgotten, as indeed it has not been forgotten by Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes, that the greatest offensive weapon of mankind is not to be found in naval armaments at all but in land armaments. Therefore, before the present Conference closes the question of land armaments will arise. And it is to be hoped that when it does arise the nations whose offensive power lies in these forces will manifest the same magnanimous spirit which is being manifested by the great naval powers. Not the least curious of all the effects of the war is the fact that whilst the great naval powers have practically been reduced to three, the great military powers have practically been reduced to two. These powers are France and Italy. And the Conference will wait with intense interest to hear Mr. Briand take advantage of the opportunity he has so persistently asked for, and which Mr. Hughes declared yesterday would be granted to him before the discussions finally closed, of stating the position of France in this matter. The conditions are curious which bar out of consideration the claims of the two greatest military powers, Germany and Russia, owing to the consequences which have sprung out of the war. But before any solution approaching finality can be reached, it is an obvious necessity that the affairs of Germany and Russia should reach a place where those nations can be taken into council with the other nations of the world.

Even, however, when all this has been effected there will remain the great problem of the armor plants. The armor plants have made war an industry—and not merely an industry, but one of the great industries of the world. This industry knows no bounds or no country. It is international in its scope and in its policy. In the days just previous to the war it was made clear, during the debates in the Reichstag and in other parliaments, that these war factories existed not for supplementing the arsenals of their own countries alone, but of any country. It may be said to have fulfilled a want, the want not only of governments unprepared to keep up national plants capable of bearing the brunt of a great war, but the want of every revolutionary on the face of the globe who wished to acquire a certain number of stands of arms or a definite number of machine guns wherewith to start an insurrection. In this way the arms trade steadily rose to be perhaps the most powerful of all industries. To attack it now is to follow the action forced upon the railway companies when they first began to threaten the stagecoach and the public carrier. There was not an innkeeper, not a stableman, hardly a farmer, to say nothing of countless other traders, who did not see his business threatened by the steam engine. It was useless to argue with these people that the railroad would produce an infinitely greater demand for labor and an enormously enlarged sphere for the employment of capital. They saw only the present extinction, as they imagined, of their particular businesses, with the result that a great wave of dissatisfaction spread over the countries involved.

Something like this is bound to happen today if the question be not carefully approached. Yet it is inevitable that if the subject of disarmament is to be held the ultimate result of the demand for limitation, or even if the question of limitation is to be seriously pressed, that the arms firms shall, whether they like it or not, set to work

to be obedient to the Bible to the extent at least of converting their plants to the manufacture of agricultural implements and other necessities of peace. If they will realize this, and will do this, they will find what the opponents of the railroad found, that there is an even greater profit in the industry to which they turn than in the industry from which they turn. Whilst in their case they will have the added satisfaction of knowing that it is likewise a far more legitimate one.

### Protecting Native Races

ONE of the great problems facing British statesmen is the assuring of protection and fair treatment to the millions of aboriginal inhabitants of the territories incorporated in the British Commonwealth. This problem has been considerably added to, during recent years, by the large additions of mandated territories. As far as the British dominions are concerned, the protection of native races is abundantly cared for. Australia has her own aboriginal society. Canada has a most efficient state department for looking after the interests of the Red Indians and the Eskimos, whilst in New Zealand the Maori aborigines enjoy the same political rights as the white population. It is, therefore, in the crown colonies and in the great dependency of India that such an organization as the British Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society finds its greatest work. The contention is, of course, frequently made that the work done by this voluntary organization should be undertaken by the government, but experience has shown that an entirely neutral and disinterested society having the greatest good of the Commonwealth at heart is much more effective than an official organization operating under the necessarily distant supervision of crown colony government. As Sir Harry Johnston, who has long been prominent in such work, maintained, in a recent statement on the matter, the work of native protection is best undertaken by "an impartial body of men and women, not connected with or controlled by the government, yet, at the same time, by an association inspiring respect because of its absolute disinterestedness except as to the good government of the Empire, its accumulated knowledge and experience, its practical-mindedness, and the standing of its component members." All these conditions, Sir Harry Johnston insisted, are fulfilled by the Aborigines Protection Society.

Perhaps the chief value of the Society is its immense accumulated experience. It was little short of a hundred years ago, namely in 1837, that the Aborigines Protection Society was first founded, "to assist in protecting the defenseless and promoting the advancement of uncivilized tribes." Two years later, the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was organized, and these two societies continued as separate organizations until as recently as 1909. In that year they were amalgamated, to the great advantage of both. Overlapping has been avoided, and the general pooling of ideas and effort which followed cannot fail to have strengthened the work of native protection in all directions.

The work of these societies has not, it is true, always found favor with the authorities. They have had to contend against much prejudice and no little opposition from those who resented what appeared to be an interference with official government. In recent years, however, their labors have been more adequately appreciated, and a noteworthy tribute was paid to the value of their experience when the united organizations were invited by the Peace Conference to submit the draft of a colonial mandate to the commission on mandates.

At no time in its history was the work of the Aborigines Society more needed than it is today. For although at no time were native races better treated than they are at present, nevertheless the maintenance of the ideal of continued progress leading to ultimate self-government is an urgent necessity, and this is one of the great points insisted upon by the society.

### Senator Borah on Secret Diplomacy

IT is interesting to look over the reports of the past speeches of such a man as Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, to see how consistent his reasoning has been. He has not been adverse to expressing his opinions on all sorts of occasions, and what he has said has usually been listened to, even if it has not always been acted upon at once. Just before the war Senator Borah had argued and worked for open dealing in politics in the United States. Thus he was active in securing the constitutional amendment which provided for the direct election of United States senators, in order to eliminate much of the secret bargaining that was a part of the electioneering when senators were chosen by the state legislatures. During the war he opposed some of the most drastic of the bills for censorship of the press, and he attacked the methods of secret diplomacy repeatedly. If the Peace Treaty had been openly drawn up, it would doubtless have received his support, because it would have been very different from what it proved to be. Early in 1918 he introduced in the United States Senate a resolution which declared as its final section "that secret diplomacy, one of the traditions of autocratic and personal governments, the chief weapon of despotism and the most prolific source of the world's disturbance, is the one indispensable instrument for the oppression of small nations; that it has and can have no place in a democratic world, and should be rejected and discarded by all civilized nations." Thus he has for a long time been reiterating the main points which he made on Armistice Day in his speech at Schenectady, New York.

In his speech he said, "The only argument against open diplomacy or open conferences is based upon propositions which no one contends for. No one would deny the right of representatives of nations to meet in private, in secrecy if they chose, and there discuss preliminary matters and initiate their proposals." A few sentences further on he declared, "If a few men in secret arrive at understandings and agreements which, either legally or morally, bind a whole people, then we are under the control and are the mere playthings of an intolerable and unconscionable autocracy. We will never get rid of war until we get rid of that practice." The main difficulty in the way of open diplomacy is that,

even though considerable publicity may be given to open conferences, much discussion and bargaining leading to final agreements takes place, not in formal conferences but in private talks between individuals. If agreements are to be reached by any open means, statesmen will have to learn to be truly honest in stating what they are thinking. Explanations and arguments must not be made for their supposed effect on the public when they are not intended to convince those directly interested in negotiations. In a democracy, the public is entitled to know even the proposed bargainings that are either rejected or accepted as means to an agreement. The ideal of open discussion is certainly practicable to achieve if all will set to work honestly and patiently to express the truth instead of allowing all sorts of conflicting rumors and surmises to circulate instead of the facts.

Though diplomatists would probably argue that it would be impossible for them to express their conclusions before they had formulated them, the public of the world is entitled to see how conclusions are arrived at and not only to aid in their formulation, but actually to be the initiating force. Politicians have thought of public opinion too often as something to be deliberately worked out and manipulated, whereas the best reasoning of the people themselves should be expressed through their representatives. The full reporting of diplomatic discussions as news would, of course, give to the public material for their reasoning. In other words, the elimination of mere intrigue through open diplomacy, such as Senator Borah is working for, can come about only as the people and their representatives, including the diplomatists, go forward together in their thinking, with no one left behind in ignorance.

### The Short Line Railroads

IN SOME respects the short line railroads in the United States seem to be in as perplexing difficulties at present as the greater railway systems. A line of only a few hundred miles or less has to adjust itself to many of the same demands that are made on the larger systems, and has less scope for the adjustments. Though these lines act as feeders to the larger ones, the latter often insist on such complete subordination of the smaller interests that the short lines have difficulty in doing as much business as they should. Since the war, moreover, the small lines have lost a great deal of business, partly because many of them serve undeveloped parts of the country, such as mining camps and mountainous regions, which have specially felt any business depression that there has been, and partly because of the competition of automobiles and motor trucks. In some instances, short lines have been forced to suspend operation altogether.

Some of the short lines are, of course, owned by the same investors who control the large railroads. The American Short Line Railroad Association is now active in arousing trunk lines to the importance of their leasing or purchasing the short contributory railways. At present, when freight is shipped over one of the greater systems and over a short line as well, the latter often feels that it receives less of the interline rate charged than is sufficient to pay the cost of the transportation. The cost per mile may be considerably higher for the short line than for the long one. A more equitable division of interline rates will, therefore, have to be worked out if the short lines are absorbed by the large systems. The adjustment of the rates on the basis of costs may be easier then, but other problems may arise to offset this advantage. In his recent study of the American railroad problem, Prof. I. Leo Sharfman of the University of Michigan comes to the conclusion that "unification of the railroad systems affords the most effective means of securing operating efficiency and economy of management. Transportation facilities would be more fully utilized, and inadequacy of equipment and congestion of freight more readily minimized." The tendency in the United States is undoubtedly toward consolidation, which, however, need not lead to a single railroad system throughout the country.

For the very reason that the short lines are often in regions that are relatively undeveloped, they may need special encouragement. In the past some of them, it is true, have made large sums of money for their owners because of some special monopolies in serving isolated communities. Now that their income is decreased, they need not expect a return of the old extraordinary prosperity, but they are entitled to some readjustment which will overcome any losses in operation, as at present. A new normal condition of business for the railroads must be developed. Of course, the more settled state of things generally which is expected to follow the Conference on the Limitation of Armament will be as helpful to the short line railroads as to the other business interests of the world. Relatively small interests must not be overlooked in the consideration of the whole railroad problem.

### Children's Book Week

THE setting aside of one week in the year as Children's Book Week, in the United States, is merely a way in which publishers and booksellers, with the cooperation of others, have arranged to give special attention to one phase of their business which might seem subordinated, during the rest of the year, to other interests. It is by no means intended that books for children shall not be given thorough consideration at other times than in this single week, nor is it intended that the buying and selling of children's books shall be in any way restricted to this time. All good books should circulate readily, by sale and otherwise, throughout the year. A week set aside for children's books, however, is an opportunity for broadening the general thought about children's reading. By special book exhibits, the distribution of lists of books, and various other kinds of advertising, publishers and booksellers hope to be helpful to those who are interested in encouraging more intelligent and enjoyable reading among children.

The chief fault of this plan for Children's Book Week is that it gives too much attention to books that are specially written for children and are of little or no interest to others. Unfortunately many of the new juvenile books intended to teach moral lessons of one kind or another are just as preposterous as their predecessors of a

generation or a century ago. Into some of them pernicious medical propaganda even is inserted. A book for a child, as Bernard Shaw once pointed out, should be a book for the adult as well. In this respect, Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass" are certainly models, for their enjoyable meaning is not limited in its appeal. The child may see in these books only the fanciful incidents put together by a man who understood children, but other readers will see in them the reasoning and the questioning of the man who understood human nature and mathematics. Among the new books that should appeal to children as much as to others are those by Mr. W. H. Hudson. Both his thought and his language are so essentially simple and his observation has been so specific and accurate that what he has to say is easy for all to read with delight. Herman Melville's books about the sea, which many are discovering anew, should find plenty of readers among the children. Books of travel, especially such books as those of Sir Ernest Shackleton and Vilhjalmur Stefansson about the polar regions, those of Sir Henry M. Stanley about Africa, and many others, including some which have recently been published, are by no means heavy reading. Books of this kind are far better than the average story specially intended to be what is called a "juvenile."

Children should, of course, be encouraged to choose for themselves from the family library books which they will like to read. One child may choose animal stories, another the "Arabian Nights," another Kipling, or Defoe's "Captain Singleton," or a child may enjoy all of these in due course. It is usually better for a child to have access to a number of inexpensive volumes in such a series as "Everyman's Library" or the "World's Classics," than to be limited to the formidable subscription sets of books that people have been told they ought to have in their libraries. There is no reason why a child should not be reasonably free to select its own reading from a well-chosen family collection of books. A child may like to discover Borrow's "Lavengro," Conrad's "Heart of Darkness," or even "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, for himself. In any case, the desirable end is that each one shall learn to delight in reading, with no dull sense of mere duty about it. Children's Book Week, rightly understood, should be a means to this end.

### Editorial Notes

NOW that Anatole France has won the Nobel prize for literature, and is the fourth Frenchman to gain the honor, perhaps it is pertinent to ask why no American has ever been distinguished in like manner? Is there really no consistently great writer of fiction or dramatist in the United States who can rank with Nobel prize winners like Kipling, Maeterlinck, Sienkiewicz, Tagore, Knut Hamsun, Sully Prud'homme, or José Echegaray? It cannot be said that America's great men have been overlooked, for three have won the Peace prize, while there have been awards to Americans in other departments of activity. With the genius of every white race under the sun blended into the composite from the American melting pot, surely it is a matter for wonder that works of unique value to literature are not being produced. For that seems to be the conclusion to be drawn from the absence of any award. The Swedish Academy is not to be intrigued by the "best seller."

RATHER an amusing turn to the New York election was given by the successful candidate, who, having been returned to office against the opposition of practically all the more influential newspapers of the city, now issues a "stinging rebuke" to those newspapers and calls upon them to reform. Perhaps the logic of the situation is on his side. If the press assumed to speak for the public, in urging the reform of the city government, the popular verdict reinstating the Mayor gives him some apparent ground for handing the burden of reform back to the newspapers that opposed him. And after all, when one considers the supposed power of the press, there is something remarkable in the fruitlessness of newspaper opposition to Tammany candidates in New York. Some commentators profess to see a mystery in this phase of the matter. Not so, however, the editors of the Harvard Crimson. To them it seems plain that the methods of the fusion press were not of the sort best calculated to win the support of the voters. There was too much "mud slinging," too much discrediting of both Tammany Hall and the City of New York. If the newspapers which supported the Mayor dealt clearly and specifically with the real issues of the campaign, while the newspapers which opposed him were, as the Crimson avers, only ramblingly and incoherently appealing for better government, perhaps it is not to be wondered at that the former turned out to be on the winning side.

IT is interesting to note how much the rôles of the two emperors now in exile have changed. It is Charles and not William who is at present in the limelight. William seems to be content with a humble rushlight glow, while he of Hapsburg is stealing much of his thunder. The former Kaiser of the vast expenditures, by means of certain well-calculated economies, is getting on with the few modest millions of marks from over the border; on the other hand, Charles is making his debts cry out, alas, not to show the need for payment of the too trustful Swiss creditors, but to prove the desirability of immediately restoring him to the throne of his forefathers. If, however, he is at all troubled about his finances on Madeira, he might do well to ponder over what Marshal Foch said at Detroit, "This world is made for peace and for work in peace time."

AN INTERESTING point which has not been explained is why, with information in the hands of United States officials sufficient to force the payment by violators of the prohibition law of excess profits taxes on incomes from their illegal traffic, this same evidence is not being used to bring about the prosecution of the offenders in the courts. Surely the government and its authorized agents are not going to compound a felony by unquestioningly accepting, as a compromise settlement, a paltry tax payment in lieu of a fine! The very affidavit required by the tax return, or the evidence gathered to force an unwilling payment of the tax, should be the best evidence of the offenders' guilt.